

## Soviets 'soberly' hopeful over talks

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said Monday his country remained soberly optimistic about the chances of success at the Geneva arms control talks with the United States, the Soviet news agency TASS said. "Despite a complex and tense situation in the world and difficulties in the negotiations in Geneva, we remain soberly optimistic," he said in a reply to a letter sent by French war veterans. Mr. Gorbachev, 54, said good will was the main ingredient for success at the talks, which cover medium- and long-range missiles and space weapons. "We hope that our partners will heed the voice of the people," he said. But Mr. Gorbachev repeated his earlier assessment that Washington had so far displayed no desire to reach accord at the talks, the second round of which starts on May 30. "Another thing is evident: the U.S. is carrying on a reckless arms race and actively trying to project it into space," he said.

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## Jordan chosen as member of Arab committee for Africa

TUNIS (Pena) — Jordan was chosen as member of the Arab Emergency Committee entrusted to follow on the drought and famine crisis in Africa. The committee, which was formed by the Arab League, includes also Saudi Arabia and Tunisia and will work on defining the extent of the crisis and decide on immediate needs and possible Arab aid.

## Sudanese team arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — A Sudanese delegation arrived here Monday to deliver a message to President Hafez Al Assad from Sudan's military leader General Abdul Rahman Swarredahab, the Syrian News Agency (SANA) reported. The agency quoted Major-General Hamad Abdul Azim Hamadan, member of Sudan's interim military council, as saying on arrival that his country "is open to all Arabs and working for genuine, brotherly relations with Syria." The delegation has conveyed similar messages to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and King Hussein.

## New Kuwait justice minister named

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Monday named its Islamic affairs minister to replace Justice Minister Sheikh Salim Al Dabbas. Sheikh Salim, who resigned Sunday after allegations of improper conduct, an Emir decree quoted by the Kuwait News Agency said Khaled Ahmad Al Jassar would take over the Justice Ministry while retaining the Islamic endowments and Islamic affairs portfolio.

## Gandhi murder trial begins next week

NEW DELHI (R) — A magistrate Monday set May 13 for the start of the trial of three Sikhs charged in connection with the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. New Delhi's Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate S.L. Khanna sent them for trial in New Delhi's court of sessions at the end of 'committal proceedings' which he said established a prima facie case against them. The three were Inspector Balbir Singh and Constable Satwant Singh, members of the prime minister's security force, and Kehar Singh, uncle of Beant Singh who was also a member of the security force.

## Challenger lands in California

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE (R) — The space shuttle Challenger, carrying a seven-man crew and the European-built Spacelab, landed on a dry lakebed here Monday after a seven-day mission plagued by nagging problems. The 100-ton space plane touched down at 9:11 a.m. (1611 GMT) after rocking the Los Angeles area with the west wind two sonic booms. The shuttle was ordered to come down here after landing problems struck the last mission, when the shuttle Discovery blew a tyre on touching down at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida last month after its brakes locked.

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# King urges development of intrinsic Islamic strength to absorb progress

Annual conference of Al Bait Foundation begins in Amman

By Salameh B. Ne'matt and Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — Any nation in a state of loss and deterioration cannot survive the challenges of modern civilisation unless it had enough strength and will to absorb the overwhelming impact of science and technology, His Majesty King Hussein told a conference of leading Muslim scientists and scholars Monday.

Delivering the inaugural speech at the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Bait Foundation), the King warned that "no nation in this age will escape destruction caused by the technological progress and its enormous pressure in the world unless it had the power, the will and flexibility to absorb this pressure, control it and direct it towards the nation's interests."

He stressed that the nation's development and progress should emanate from its own civilisation, traditions, roots and identity.

Islam, the King said, "released the mind from the chains of superstitions and liberated it from illusion and myth to make humanity and nature follow God's rules."

The King called on Muslims to

meditate in God's rules and to strive to reveal its secrets and reasons. "Muslims have built the Islamic science base linking science with work," he said.

He told the conference, which is attended by more than 100 Islamic scholars, intellectuals and religious leaders, that Islam "developed its own sciences which it did not copy from others but developed to suit the changing times."

Addressing the four-day conference, the King urged Muslims to adopt the process of scientific documentation and proof of theories presented by others.

"Islam is an integrated structure which cannot be divided into parts," the King said, adding that "good intentions, praising and hailing the past and empty words on the greatness of ancestors cannot

build the present and the future."

"All that," he said, "provokes feelings and instincts, fills the heart with uncontrolled emotions and voids the mind of sound thought. It opens the way for fanaticism and extremism."

The King warned that those carrying shallow beliefs would surrender and lose their character and true identity when confronted with cultures built on logic and — scientific process.

"That is why some powerful countries are anxious — under cover — to encourage these superficial emotional outbursts and extremism to divide people among themselves to further weaken them. And this is why we established Al Bait Foundation," the King said.

After the King's speech, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chaired the conference, held at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Speaking at the afternoon session, Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Sa'eb, rapporteur of the committee on treatment of non-Muslims, reviewed the various stages the committee has covered in preparing the issue of treatment of non-Muslims by Islam.

Minister of Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Khayyat, rapporteur of the committee for economic and social development, said 21 Muslim scientists were preparing a project of studies on issues of social and economic development in Islam.

Dr. Assad pointed out that the fourth annual conference is attended by scientists from several Islamic sects. Delegates representing Zaidieh, Abadiyeh, Sh'ite and Ja'afariseh sects in addition to Sunni Muslims, he said.

With 120 participants representing Arab and Islamic countries, the conference will discuss the foundation's achievements and review several analytical indexes of Islamic economy and Islamic Arab up-bringing in addition to a project to prepare an encyclopedia on Islamic civilisation.

The inauguration ceremony of the conference was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament (Senate) Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, the Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad M'hellan, ministers, heads of diplomatic missions in Amman and large number of senior Jordanian officials.

Following the inauguration ceremony, King Hussein visited an exhibition of Islamic books, including the Holy Koran.

The exhibition is organised by the Iraqi embassy in Amman in cooperation with the foundation.

## Gemayel, army council hold crisis talks on militia war

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel and top army commanders grouped in the higher military council Monday discussed ways to end a week of sectarian clashes in Beirut, as Lebanon's Maronite patriarch flew to Rome to ask the Pope to launch a peace plan for the war-ravaged country.

Sniper and rocket-propelled grenade fire echoed through near-deserted streets in the normally bustling centre of mainly Muslim west Beirut, keeping "green line" crossing to the predominantly Christian east closed and many people indoors.

Shells fell sporadically on the southern suburbs, radio stations said, after 30 minutes of heavy tank and artillery fire across the city's militia battlefronts at dawn and the shelling of Beirut airport Tuesday night.

Official sources told Reuters Mr. Gemayel met the six-man military council of army commanders after talks with Maronite Christian Cardinal Antonius Butrus Khreish.

The higher military council is made up of the Lebanese army's six most senior officers representing the nation's major sects — Maronite Catholic, Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Sunni Muslim, Shiite and Druze.

It controls the 37,000-man army's day-to-day affairs as a "collective command" and convenes under the president only in times of crisis.

Sources close to Mr. Gemayel, who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity, said the president wants a five-square kilometre area



Militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Shi'ite Amal movement tow a Soviet-made B-10 recoilless gun towards a better position Sunday in the ongoing clashes with the "Lebanese Forces" across Beirut's "green line" (AP wirephoto)

in central Beirut declared a militia-free neutral zone controlled by religiously mixed army units.

There was no indication whether the president's proposal would be accepted by warring militias. Cabinet Minister Joseph Hashem said the coming days would be "make-or-break" for Lebanon.

"There is a race going on between attempts to reunify the country and attempts to consecrate the status quo, that is de facto partition," Mr. Hashem said in an interview published in Beirut's independent English-language Daily Star newspaper.

Cardinal Khreish, who flew to Rome later Monday, told reporters he would ask Pope John Paul to start peace talks "on the international level" and secure the return of Christians who fled their

villages during militia fighting in South Lebanon (Amal urges Christian refugees to return home, page 2)

Newspapers said Cardinal Khreish would present the Pope with a four-point peace plan for national unity, the return of the refugees, formation of a "strike force" to maintain law and order and the establishment of Lebanon as a neutral country.

Thousands of residents fled their homes near Sidon and in the Kharrub hills to the northeast when Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shiite Amal fighters overran their Falangist-held villages after the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia suddenly withdrew from the area last month.

AUB president faces challenges in Beirut, page 2

## Indian envoy sees 'flexibility' in Iran

ABU DHABI (AP) — India's Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshed Alam Khan said Monday he has detected "some flexibility" in Iran's position towards ending the 55-month-old war with Iraq.

But he urged pressure from all sides to bring the two warring countries to the negotiating table.

The minister, here on a two-day visit to head the joint commission for economic cooperation between his country and the United Arab Emirates, made the statements to the newspapers Emirates News and Al Itihad, excerpts of which were distributed by the official Emirates news agency WAM.

Mr. Alam Khan said UAE Pre-

sident Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan was concerned about the effects of the continuation of the war and listened to the outcome of his recent visits to Baghdad and Tehran.

"There has been some flexibility and I hope if these efforts are maintained, and pressure is applied from all sides, that it might be possible that both sides will come to some understanding for ending the war," Mr. Alam Khan said.

But he cautioned that there was "still a large area of disagreement."

The Indian minister did not elaborate on the purported change in the Iranian position. But U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de

Cuellar, also on a mediating tour to both warring Gulf capitals recently, had expressed the same view on the grounds that the Iranian leaders be encouraged not to indulge in the usual criticism of the Baghdad government.

Mr. Alam Khan visited Iraq and Iran late March and early April as special envoy of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In the course of the interviews, Mr. Alam Khan also said India endorsed Arab and international calls for an international peace conference in the Arab-Israeli conflict to be attended by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Soviet Union along with all parties concerned.

## Rifai restricts use of obituaries in dailies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday issued regulations restricting the publication of obituaries and funeral messages in daily newspapers, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The regulations restrict obituary space to family members who could only announce deaths and publish messages of thanks to people offering condolences.

Petra quoted the prime minister as saying the decision came as a response to the citizens' desires and to safeguard "our traditions and our social values."

The move is expected to cost daily newspapers thousands of dinars in lost revenue.

The regulations forbid all forms of congratulatory messages on frontpages except those marking a national or religious occasion. Arabic dailies were flooded during the past 10 years or so with such messages carrying all sorts of congratulatory or "thank-you" messages. The rate newspapers charge for a 10 centimetres by two columns on the front page is around JD 130.

Petra said that the aim of the new step is to avoid the "negative social effect of such messages which have transformed from being a social service into becoming an expression of social classes and strange interests that contradict with our values based on spontaneity, sheer love and repulsion of social disparity."

Mr. Rifai, who took office April 4, issued strict orders to newspapers at that time not to carry any congratulatory message to him or his cabinet colleagues.

## Jackson: U.S. image collapsed in Mideast

KUWAIT (AP) — The Reverend Jesse Jackson was quoted Monday as warning that the U.S. image in the Middle East has collapsed because of the U.S. administration's "financing" of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its occupation of Arab territories. The situation was also brought about by the administration's refusal to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or Syria, and for having failed to build on the Camp David accords which under U.S. auspices in 1978 led to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, he said.

In an interview with the newspaper Al Anbaa, Rev. Jackson said the Jordan-PLO agreement of Feb. 11 on a joint strategy for Middle East peace would be tantamount to "one step forward, two backward" if Syria were not drawn into the process.

"The American standing has to all evidence collapsed in the Middle East," he said, calling for an end to aid to Israel if the Jewish state diverted it to "military purposes" such as the building of settlements on the occupied West Bank or Gaza Strip.

"Aid to Israel and other countries should be linked to humanitarian purposes for which it is designed, and it should be stopped from any country which violates

## Tehiya seeks Weizman's suspension

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli right-wingers Monday demanded an investigation to establish whether former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman channelled cabinet secrets to the White House during U.S.-sponsored talks with Egypt. The nationalist Tehiya (Renaissance) Party tabled a no confidence motion in parliament. Tehiya said it would press for Mr. Weizman, presently a minister without portfolio, to be suspended pending an inquiry. The controversy centres on a book by Leon Charney, a U.S. lawyer and a friend of Mr. Weizman. Mr. Charney says that he (Mr. Charney) acted as a liaison between the Israeli government and President Carter's administration during the 1978 Camp David negotiations. His book quotes a memorandum by White House aide Robert Lipshutz, a friend of Mr. Charney, to President Carter about proceedings in the Israeli cabinet.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday delivers the keynote address at the inauguration of the fourth annual conference of Al Bait Foundation (Petra photo)

## Hussein, Sheikh Jaber begin talks

KUWAIT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Monday began talks on the latest developments in the Arab region and bilateral relations.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the King, who arrived in Kuwait earlier Monday accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, was on a brief working visit.

It was not known how long the King's visit would last or whether he would visit any other Gulf Arab state after Kuwait.

The King and the accompanying delegation were received upon arrival by Sheikh Jaber, and senior Kuwaiti leaders.

The King was seen off from Amman by His Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of the King, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akel Al Fayed respectively, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, ministers and a number of high-ranking civil and military officials. Prior to the King's departure Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

## Reagan arrives in Spain on 2-day visit

MADRID (Agencies) — President Reagan arrived in Madrid Monday at the start of a 41-hour visit during which he was expected to discuss his Central American policies and demands for a reduction of the U.S. military presence in Spain.

Mr. Reagan and his wife Nancy were greeted by King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia at a brief airport welcoming ceremony and left by car for the Pardo Palace, the royal guests' residence outside Madrid.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and members of his cabinet were also at the airport.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Reagan delivered a speech in Neustadt, the last major speech of his six-day West German visit. In the speech, Mr. Reagan touted democracy and new technologies as the key to solving many of the world's problems, including the superpower nuclear confrontation.

Mr. Reagan called his disputed strategic defence initiative "a non-nuclear defence not to militarise space, but to demilitarise the arsenals of the earth."

Practically every point in his 30-minute speech was applauded, including his "Star Wars" statement.

Mr. Reagan's visit to Neustadt was marked by protests organised by the local branches of the pacifist Greens and other parties.

Police detained at least 30 demonstrators in Neustadt itself, about four kilometres from Hamburg Castle, where Mr. Reagan spoke. A police official said the protesters tried to block streets to prevent bus loads of invited youths from getting to the castle.

Demonstrators were restricted from the motorcade route that wound among vineyards from a French military airstrip to the castle.

Riot police backed with water cannon turned back people carrying signs and banners, permitting families and people with cameras to stand along the route. Most of those allowed in cheered



U.S. President Ronald Reagan (left) and King Juan Carlos of Spain, pose for photograph on Sunday. (AP wirephoto)

Mr. Reagan as he passed.

Tight security was in place also for Mr. Reagan's two-day visit to Spain, heralded Sunday by nationwide anti-Reagan demonstrations. Organisers said more than a million people joined pro-Nicaraguan and anti-NATO protests.

Demonstrators burned U.S. flags, chanted slogans in support of the left-wing Sandinist government in Managua, attacked the U.S. consulate in Barcelona and the headquarters of the conservative Popular Alliance opposition party in Madrid.

The protests centred on Mr. Reagan's Nicaraguan trade embargo, the presence of U.S. troops in Spain and Spain's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, all issues that Mr. Reagan is due to discuss with Prime Minister Gonzalez.

Mr. Gonzalez has criticised Mr. Reagan on Central America and said he wants an urgent start to talks on reducing the 12,000 U.S. military personnel who operate three air bases and a naval base in Spain.







## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ministry discusses import regulations

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Monday during which proposed import regulations were discussed, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. Petra, which did not elaborate on the significance or contents of the new proposals, said that some of the provisions were designed to facilitate importation.

## Hussein promises more phone services

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mubeyyeddin Al Hussein said that the government will exert special efforts to provide advanced and automatic telephone services to not less than 260 cities and villages throughout the country. He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the government, believing in the importance of telecommunication services for all development and economic projects in Jordan, will provide and support this vital sector of basic services. Mr. Hussein pointed out that the government will spend about JD 150 million on the communications sector through the new five-year development plan.

## Chamber to open Washington office

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab-American Chamber of Commerce in New York has decided to open an office in Washington upon a recommendation from the Arab ambassadors in the United States. Mr. Hamdi Tab'a, president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce announced here Monday. Washington is designed to promote Arab-American trade exchange. The chamber is also exploring the possibility of opening other offices in Chicago and San Francisco and the subject will be followed up by the New York office, Mr. Tab'a said.

## Chinese press team visits Petra

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Chinese press delegation Monday called on Mr. Jawad Maraga, the director general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, and discussed cooperation in information affairs between Jordan and China. Mr. Maraga outlined the agency's activities and its future programmes for expanding cooperation with friendly countries. The delegation toured the various sections of the agency's headquarters and were briefed on their operations.

## ACS organises charity festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American Community School (ACS) will hold an international festival on May 10 during which children from different nationalities can enjoy plenty of games and activities. Food donations from several local firms, hotels and companies will be sold at the festival in addition to handicrafts and other items. American Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker will open the festival. All the proceeds of the festival will be donated to charities.

## Rifai, Iraqi minister review coordination in transport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai conferred at his office Monday with visiting Iraqi Transport and Communications Minister Abdul Jabbar Al Assad. During the meeting cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in transport affairs was discussed. The meeting was attended by Transport Minister Farhi Obeid and Iraqi Ambassador Ibrahim Al Sultan.

The Iraqi and Jordanian transport ministers Sunday co-chaired a meeting of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company general assembly to discuss the company's plans and achievements.

In a statement to the local press, Mr. Assad's undersecretary Ghasan Radwan voiced satisfaction at the outcome of the general assembly's talks, dealing with the promotion of transport between Jordan and Iraq.

The company now owns a fleet of trucks and fuel tankers that transported 974,410 tonnes in 1984 in 23,812 trips between the two countries, registering an increase of 8.7 per cent over the previous year, Mr. Radwan said. He said that the company has set up a maintenance workshop in Aqaba to offer services for the trucks to ensure continuous service.

In the first quarter of this year, the company's trucks transported 291,885 tonnes, an increase of 19.8 per cent over 1984's figures, Mr. Radwan added.

The company's 400 truck fleet has offered services which have benefited the Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation and helped to load 20 Iraqi tankers with crude oil at Aqaba, Mr. Radwan pointed out. One of the company's other assets he said is a huge building in Baghdad which has been let to different private sector businesses.



Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour (centre) and the president of the Islamic Development Bank (second left) Monday sign an agreement under which the bank will conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a packaging factory (Petra photo)

## Jordan, Egypt draw up cooperation schemes to develop Red Sea region

AQABA (Petra) — A two-day seminar on scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt, which ended Sunday evening, has issued a set of recommendations designed to develop the northern regions of the Red Sea.

The recommendations stressed that Arab countries on the Red Sea coast should coordinate efforts in technology and science in order to pave the way for joint development plans and to exploit the natural resources. The recommendations pointed out that this would work around the Red Sea area.

In agriculture, the seminar called for winning similar projects being carried out at Aqaba and Nuweiba, through the exchange of visits by agricultural specialists and workers. Recommendations suggested that production could be improved by introducing mechanisation on a large scale under the supervision of the Egyptian National Research Centre and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

The seminar urged Egypt to send three specialists in the field of irrigation to help Jordan develop the Wadi Araba region which extends from south of the Dead Sea to the Red Sea.

The seminar agreed to set up a joint Egyptian-Jordanian plant for processing cereals and urged the private sectors in both countries to finance this project.

## Agriculture, industry

In the field of animal husbandry and production, the agriculture ministries of both countries have agreed to conduct a feasibility study on raising livestock to produce lean meat and to exchange expertise in the fight against agricultural pests. Both sides agreed to carry out a programme of cooperation in planting palm trees through cooperation with the Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA).

In industry, agreement was reached on the exchange of expertise in scientific research and technology between private and public sector companies and to launch cooperation in testing phosphate minerals and the use of coal as an alternative means of fuel.

In the field of regional cooperation, the two countries pledged to launch cooperation in marketing tourist attractions and setting up a joint fishing company.

The recommendations revealed that the Aqaba Regional Authority will, during this year, set up a centre for water sports in Aqaba and another on the Egyptian coast. The two sides will also cooperate in water resources exploitation and irrigation affairs. They will exchange information

on drilling artesian wells in southern Jordan and Sinai and will also hold joint training courses for workers and technicians in this field.

The two countries will organise a joint scientific seminar on modern irrigation and rationalisation of water consumption which will be held on regular basis in Cairo, Amman and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The two countries decided to cooperate in developing human resources and a programme has been agreed which will offer training to Jordanian workers in Egypt.

## Energy

Egypt and Jordan have agreed to launch cooperation in the preparation of maps and in conducting geological studies in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. They also recommended the preparation of a feasibility study for the establishment of a power station on the Aqaba coast to benefit Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

The seminar also recommended that the Aqaba Thermal Power Station should utilise coal imported from Egypt as an alternative to oil. Both countries agreed to pursue cooperation in telecommunications, marine science and fishing.

## Dakhqa issues regulations to protect woodlands

AMMAN (Petra) — In order to prevent fires and to protect national forests, Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqa has issued new regulations restricting certain areas for recreational activities.

The regulations, effective May 1 until mid October, forbid picnics in forests where trees are less than ten years old. The rules also prohibit the use of fire or coal for cooking, barbecues or any other reason.

The regulations also ban littering with food leftovers or plastic bags or the like and bans the cutting of trees' branches or fruits.

Also Monday, a meeting was held at the Debeen national park by the Tourist Investment Department under the chairmanship of Social Security Corporation Director General Mahdi Farhan.

The committee decided to provide the park with electricity before the end of June and to build extensions to the park's existing facilities. The department will also provide the park with facilities needed to improve services.

## Money changers taken in by bouncy JD 40,000 cheque

By Samir Gbawi  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Prominent Jordanian money changers fell victims last month to a fraud, estimated to have cost about JD 40,000 (\$100,000).

According to reliable financial sources, a seemingly well-off and trustworthy man approached a money changer inquiring about the dollar rate and expressing readiness to buy the JD equivalent on the spot.

As the money changer prepared the dollars for the man, he was surprised that the buyer offered him a cheque for JD 40,000 in return and the money changer politely requested the JDs in cash.

The man appealed to the money changer to accept the cheque and, in a gesture of confidence, asked the money changer if he could take it to the bank to cash it before he can take the dollars.

Sounding fair and just, the money changer endorsed the cheque and asked the messenger working for him to go to the nearby prominent bank to cash it.

The buyer, enjoying a quick drink of a cup of coffee, later complained that it was getting pretty

late and that the bank's closing hour is drawing near and he requested permission from the money changer if he can himself go to the bank to quicken the matter.

On the way the buyer met the messenger who informed him that the bank refused to cash the cheque for lack of funds but the man (buyer) asked the messenger to give him back the cheque as there must have been a mistake.

Getting hold of the cheque the man (buyer) went to another money changer, offered to buy dollars against the cheque that was endorsed by the previous money changer.

The money changer did not hesitate knowing the financial strength and reputation of the previous money changer and he handed over \$100,000 to the man against the cheque.

A few days later, the cheque was returned not paid and it was only then that the first money changer discovered his mistake of endorsing the cheque.

The second money changer is now suing for his money while authorities are still investigating the professional and well planned fraud that is presently the talk of the town.

## Surreal, subtle paintings depict full tragedy of war-torn Lebanon

By Saleemeh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The tragic psychological impact of war on the Lebanese people and their daily life was the theme of a joint exhibition of paintings by artists Heli Alouf and Mahmoud Safa, which ended this week at the Alia Art Gallery.

Although there is hardly any sign of destruction, tanks or battles — the works of both artists depict in a sub way the impact of war on people. Safa, from the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon does it in the story-teller way while Alouf, who comes from Beirut, does it through her landscapes.

"Alouf describes to us the state of security in Lebanon through landscapes she paints from memory," the artists daughter Andree Alouf, said.

The misery and sadness caused by the war in the country can be seen in her impressionistic paintings, that are invariably influenced by a rather slight touch of surrealism — a touch often one notices in paintings painted from memory.

constant fascination with nature. Her bright colourful watercolours and oils can only be enjoyed when seen from a certain psychological angle and after knowing the background of her work — that is to say the Lebanese civil war.

Safa, a full-time professor at the art faculty in the Lebanese University in Beirut is largely influenced by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its occupation of the South.

Safa's paintings depict the evocation of people from South Lebanon and the situation of instability and terror in the area. His colours are astonishingly pleasant and soft but the subjects are tragic. Here again the story-telling manner in which he paints speaks quietly of a tragedy without any pretentious portrayal that would be often found in other artists' work.

By and large, the exhibition gives one ultimate message: "enough war."

Andree believes that war effects everything but that its influence is less on nature than on anything else. Explaining Alouf's works, she says "nature is stronger and when human beings disappear, nature attacks and takes over."

Alouf, 49, who took lessons under other artists started painting 12 years ago with an almost

## Jordan, IDB sign study agreement for packaging factory

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement to build a cardboard carton factory, estimated to cost several million dinars, was signed Monday between Jordan and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

The agreement also entrusts the IDB with conducting a JD 43,000 feasibility study for the project. The factory project will be executed by the Industrial Development Bank and is expected to produce 25,000 tons of cardboard cartons to be used for packaging foodstuffs.

The agreement states that the sum for the study will be considered as a loan if the project is found to be feasible and as a grant if found not feasible.

A second agreement was also signed with the IDB under which the bank will provide Jordan with technical aid in the field of training.

The agreement provides for exchange of expertise and information in the fields of consultancy, development, project management, the establishment of institutions and training seminars. The agreement calls for a programme that specifies the volume of required aid and execution methods.

Both agreements were signed by Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour for Jordan and by IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali.

The signing ceremony was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an and Ministry of Planning Secretary General Ziad Fariz.

Later Monday Dr. Nsour met a visiting delegation from the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic and Social Development who are currently on a visit to Jordan.

The Kuwaiti delegation is on a visit to take part in the meeting of financiers for the Zarqa River Basin development project. The meeting is due to start on May 11. The delegation will also attend a meeting of financiers for the second phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Dr. Nsour reviewed Jordan's five year development plan projects during his talks with the delegation.

The delegation will make visits to projects to which the Kuwaiti fund has contributed. Those projects include the King Talal Dam, the Ghor Al Safi irrigation project and the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

## Arabiya inaugurates computer science, informatics conference

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Ministry of Education Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyyat Monday stressed the importance of preserving the Arabic character and language while introducing the latest technology in the field of education.

Dr. Arabiyyat, who was speaking at the inauguration of a meeting of computer specialists from the Arab World, said: "We must use our mother language since it represents our self-reliance."

The three-day meeting, which opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), aims to establish Arab cooperation in the field of informatics prior to creating a regional network to be placed under the disposal of Arab computer experts.

Thirteen participants from eight Arab countries and regional organisations, in addition to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Regional Office for Science and Technology in Arab States (ROSTAS), are taking part in the meeting.

The delegates will review the extent of computer usage in the Arab region, training of technicians and other activities pertaining to computers.

They will also discuss the establishment of a regional network for cooperation and coordination in the field of information in addition to drawing a general framework for suggesting joint Arab projects in this field.

Also attending the meeting are observers from the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Ministry of Planning, the Arab Bank, Mu'ta and Yarmouk Universities, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Ministry of Education, the University of Jordan and other establishments. Representing Jordan at the meeting is RSS Computer Department director Yousef Nusseir.

AMMAN — After holding two lectures at the Farah Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre, a group of British obstetricians and gynaecologists, who are presently visiting Jordan, will spend Tuesday visiting the University of Jordan Hospital and Al Bashir Hospital.

The group, headed by Dr. George Pinker, arrived in Jordan on May 3 and will remain until May 11. The members include 26 representatives from the major hospitals in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The secretary of the group, Dr. Peter Milton, explained to the Jordan Times that, in England, the association meets twice yearly and organises trips abroad in order to exchange ideas with other countries. "We have chosen Jordan this year mainly because there are so many Jordanian gynaecologists — about 30 — who are members of the Royal College of Gynaecologists in England," he said.

This trip, which has been organised in cooperation with the King Hussein Medical Centre, alternates lectures and visits to hospitals with recreational tours of the country.

The two lectures given at the King Hussein Medical Centre were attended by approximately 50 Jordanian obstetricians and gynaecologists, invited from different hospitals and institutions in Amman.

Dr. Milton said that the group has been very impressed by the high standard at the King Hussein Medical Centre, "especially considering how much progress has been made in such a short time".

He said that he and his colleagues were also impressed by the general health situation in Jordan and noted that the number of doctors per patient is higher here than in the United Kingdom.

## ADC plans workshops for artisans

By Simonetta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Witnessing the impending need for centralized locations for all vocational workers such as mechanics, aluminium workers, and small carpenters, which are as small industries, which are presently scattered throughout Amman, the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) has planned the construction of four centres which will be able to fulfil these purposes.

The largest of these, according to Sami Al Rashid, the director general of the Amman Development Corporation, will be constructed at Wadi Um Al Rimam, an area which lies south-east of Amman, just besides Yarmouk Street. This area is surrounded by three strategic areas, such as the Nasha Bridge from the north east, Wadilat from the south east, and Al Ashrafia from the west and the area is also fairly close to downtown Amman and Mahatta Street.

The total estimated area for this project is about 16,000 square metres, which will comprise car parks, workshops, shops for spare parts, services, other buildings, parks and roads. The project will cost approximately JD 3 million, which, according to Mr. Rashid, "does not constitute a problem."

## Vocational centre

It has been estimated also that, by the year 2000, Amman will need a vocational centre for about 35,000 workers, and an essential area of 125 square metres will be needed for every worker. "This will mean about 400 hectares of vocational industries in easily reachable locations", Mr. Rashid told the Jordan Times.

The Wadi Um Al Rimam project will be the first of this kind to be started by the corporation, although a suggestion was made that another vocational industries project at Tabarbour, north of Amman, will proceed simultaneously in order to enable skilled workers to move to either one

## French centre presents an insight into traditions, culture of African tribes

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In order to emphasise culture as a way of life, the French Cultural Centre in cooperation with the French Audiovisual Unit in Amman have organised a programme entitled "Dialogue of Cultures". Through this programme, different videos, feature films and documentaries featuring the cultural identity of different social groups, with special concentration on African culture, will be presented.

Throughout May the centre will present authentic documentaries showing the French view of technology. French productions featuring the social and cultural systems of African societies highlight their main problems. There will also be African productions about African cultures.

Mr. Jean Pierre-Maury, director of the audiovisual unit, explained to the Jordan Times that by presenting African and French productions on problems in Africa, India and other parts of the world, "we are helping the audience to see the confrontation between the European and African views."

Nowadays, he added, it is very important for every society to be open to other cultures and civilisations. This, Mr. Maury continued, will contribute to a better mutual understanding between different societies and will also help to introduce different ways of life and main problems facing other civilisations.

Life, romance in Africa — Beginning on May 4, the French



Initiation of a younger African warrior illustrates the dominance of males in certain tribes.

Cultural Centre started its film festival with "Moi un Noir", a French production by Jean Rouch. The film depicts the life of African labourers in the city of Abidjan. The film "Djeli", by Fadika Lancine, tells a romantic story similar to that of Romeo and Juliette by illustrating the traditions of the people living in the Ivory Coast.

The French famous director Marcel Camus's production "Orfeu Negro" will also be presented during this film festival. Camus' production "Carnaval de Rio" is based on the Greek myth "Orpheus" presented with a modern slant.

"Bako l'Autre Rive" tells the story of a farmer from Mali who leaves his family and country to go to Paris. This farmer, however, finds it very difficult to get a job

and to adapt to the French culture and way of life.

The name given to France by the people of Mali is "Bako" which also means luck. "Bako l'Autre Rive" is directed by Jacques Champreux and the leading role is played by African actor Sidiki Bakaba.

"The last film is a video, but will be projected on a large videorecorder" Mr. Maury said. This new projector, he explained, has recently been delivered to the French Cultural Centre and can show very recent video films with the same quality as a 16 mm films.

Videos and documentaries will also be on show during May. These videos will present the social systems of different tribes and groups in Ethiopia, New Guinea, South India and Japan.

## Medical centre briefs British specialists on health services

By Simonetta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

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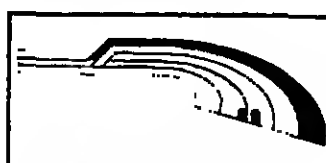
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## Hard choices lie ahead

AMERICAN policy on the Middle East is amazingly stupid at best and totally dangerous at worst. Deep down, the U.S. president and his top advisers would like to achieve some sort of a pax-Americana solution to the Palestinian problem; yet, all that the administration is able to show for it is dumbness and lack of style. If it is not dumbness and stupidity, the reason for the negative American inaction in the area must be one or a combination of a few things.

To say that the Americans are totally insensitive to the problems of the area is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. If and whenever Israel is involved in a crisis, the U.S. cannot afford not to be there to help. The Israeli lobby in Washington always ensures that Israel and its problems get a fair hearing in the White House, government departments, the press and Congress. So it is not a question of the U.S. choosing to ignore the problems of the area, including Israel, it is rather a choice of not wanting to hear Arab and international pleas against the Jewish state that the U.S. is thrusting upon us and itself.

This American attitude is indelibly identifiable with the concept of total prejudice against the Arabs in U.S. government circles, the press and Congress. If this is the case, and no doubt, there is some truth to it, then the negative American inaction in the area is all too easily understood and explained. Tune in to Radio Damascus or Tripoli in Libya, and you will hear the rest of this story again and again.

But if the Americans are truly too preoccupied with "Star Wars," Nicaragua and abortion to act in any meaningful way on the Middle East, then the story becomes something else. We doubt that the low priority scenario is completely valid, however, as the real reason for Washington's negative attitudes lies in all of the above factors together and added to them the well known number of Arab divisions, Israeli recalcitrance, etc.

How to improve the dull picture? Is there anything that we can do? What are the chances? Are all questions that have to be asked and worked on. There is not much time for this since we have wasted a lot of it already and have not changed anything. But whatever is left has to be used, while no other option to liberate the land should be left unturned. Some hard choices do lie ahead, and we would do better to start thinking about them urgently and immediately.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Unprecedented chance for peace

IN A message to the National Association of Arab Americans' 13th convention, King Hussein said that the recent Jordanian-PLO agreement is unprecedented and offers the last chance for peace that should not be missed.

The Feb. 11 accord, he said, offers a formula for a just settlement based on United Nations resolutions. This accord clearly reflects the desire of the Palestinian people to arrive at a negotiated peace through their legitimate representative, the PLO. This PLO stand was not possible before, but by signing the accord, the PLO has removed any pretext for the United States to further procrastinate or Israel to delay the establishment of peace.

Since 1967, the U.S. and Israel have been avoiding peace because they used to say that the PLO does not recognise U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. But now it did through the Feb. 11 accord, which made it clear that peace can be achieved in exchange for land as King Hussein pointed out. We hope that Washington will fully understand the new position of the PLO and Jordan and grasp this chance for peace. Otherwise, the Palestinians will be convinced that this peace is unattainable, and will therefore pursue the armed struggle, the only alternative to regain their rights.

#### Al Dustour: New prospects for peace

THE PALESTINIANS have, through the Jordanian-PLO accord, signed in Amman on Feb. 11, offered to enter into a negotiated settlement and regain their rights in their homeland. If this offer does not draw a favourable Israeli response, then they will have to resort to their other alternative: the armed struggle to achieve their goal. This was made clear in King Hussein's message to the 13th convention of the National Association of Arab-Americans.

The King said that the Palestinians for the first time have offered to negotiate, and that the United States and Israel should seize this opportunity, because it will not come again. The Palestinians now recognise the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, and openly call for a negotiated settlement based on the exchange of land for peace. The Amman accord, King Hussein said, meets not only the requirements of the U.N. resolutions, but also those passed by the Arab leaders at their summit in Fez.

The Jordanians and Palestinians have a joint responsibility towards the establishment of peace, but if the United States does not give a hand, and pursues its present policy which lacks wisdom and far-sightedness, then the region will be more and more open to extremist forces that would deny the region its peace for ever.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Accord a historic chance

THE ARAB-Americans can do a lot to serve their Arab nation, as King Hussein said in his message to the National Association of Arab-Americans. They can play a leading role in enlightening the American public opinion about the real situation in the Middle East, and the need for the United States to make real efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein said Jordan and the PLO have offered their contribution towards this peace by presenting their joint accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11, and which calls for the exchange of land for peace. This accord is considered as a historic opportunity that should not be missed.

Continued U.S. disregard of the rights of the Palestinians would cause the area to be open for further violence and bloodshed, and the chance for peace would be lost.

# The road to Bitburg — and beyond

By Rami Khouri

The controversy in the United States over the visit on Sunday by President Reagan to the West German military cemetery at Bitburg is something of an American classic — in both the best and worst sense of that phrase.

Now that Ronald Reagan has visited Bitburg and laid a wreath in memory of the German troops buried there, one can perhaps reflect more fully on the moral and political dimensions of the incident.

The many Americans who opposed the Bitburg visit did so on the grounds that the 2,000 German soldiers buried there include 49 SS soldiers. They were part of the larger SS force that ran the Nazi concentration and death camps where millions of Jews perished, and also committed some atrocities against American soldiers during World War II.

While Jewish Americans spearheaded the protest against the Bitburg visit, this was by no means only a Jewish protest, for it included American veterans' groups and many others. Frankly, I am still puzzled by the tenacity of President Reagan in going through

with the visit, which he did, he said, because he felt he had to maintain a personal commitment to the West German chancellor in the cause of American-German reconciliation 40 years after the end of WWII.

I suspect he could have achieved the same end by visiting another site, and thereby made the gesture that was so important for him and for the Germans, without offending so many of his own countrymen and women in America. But that was his decision, and one on which history will pass judgement in due course.

My concern is rather with what this incident reveals about those Americans who protested so strongly against the Bitburg visit.

From the American perspective, the SS soldiers buried at Bitburg symbolise such an awful political and moral order that any association with that Nazi order, however unintentional as it may have been, is a calamity of the highest magnitude. There can be no compromise or accommodation with the Nazi past, whose horrors should never be forgotten, and which

must never be allowed to be repeated.

This is all very much a part of the American moral and political landscape, and rightly so. There can be no doubt about the depth of American anguish about the Nazi era, and particularly the Holocaust of European Jews. The many ceremonies in the United States last month to remember the Holocaust speak eloquently of this, as does President Reagan's visit to a former concentration camp in Germany.

The United States, despite whatever criticisms it may deserve for its actions at home or abroad, was forged in a fury of personal liberty, and has grown into a super-power by trying always to respect the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms and rights of all its citizens. Above all, the message of America is the equality of all people.

The message of Nazism, to the contrary, was that some people were superior to others, and the inferior people had to be killed off. It was a message so awful and inhuman that Hitler and Nazism remain to this day the universal symbol of

human aberration. Therefore, the American president laying a wreath at a cemetery that contains several dozen elite Nazi troops is understandably shocking to many Americans.

But, the Bitburg visit was only one incident. The genuine moral stirrings that gave rise to the criticisms of the president are, one presumes, neither one-dimensional nor transient. And, to be fair, one also sees this reflected in America today, as the American government and people try to reconcile their moral legacy with their global policy. We see this in Central America, Southern Africa, South Asia, Eastern Europe — but we do not seem to see it very much in the Middle East, and virtually not at all in Palestine.

Which brings me back to Bitburg. The moral, ethical, emotional and political principles that caused President Reagan to go to Bitburg, and caused many of his own people to oppose him, are enduring American principles. They relate to personal freedoms, equality of opportunity and access to the law, the self-determination of peoples and

the quest for a better life.

One feels obligated to ask: Is the American spirit of Bitburg universal, and indivisible? Does American sensitivity to the crimes of German nationalism in the 1930s and 40s in Europe apply elsewhere in the 1980s?

Certainly, the extent of Jewish suffering in Nazi Europe was unparalleled, and one hopes that no other people would ever again have to endure such an ordeal. The awkward reality for Americans, however, is that the United States is now providing Israel with about \$3.5 billion a year, which Israel uses to perpetuate policies of occupation, annexation, aggression and assorted denials of human and political rights that are meticulously documented. American aid to Israel helps keep the Palestinians unfree, and Arab lands occupied.

In the end, one looks at the future of the Bitburg visit in America with some confusion, and wonders: Has the enormity of the German crime against the Jewish people earlier this century so overwhelmed one's sense of balance and right-

and-wrong that the human suffering and political denial of the Palestinian people today must be the eternal price to be paid for the grotesque excesses of the likes of those 49 SS soldiers buried at Bitburg? If so, why? By whose decree? According to whose criteria?

Moral standards are most genuine and convincing when they are applied fairly. Moral outrage is most effective when it is activated in response to inequities and injustices everywhere, against all people, and at all times.

I share the concerns of those in America who were offended by President Reagan's visit to Bitburg. But where are those in America who would look in the face of a Palestinian child, and see reflected, on a smaller scale, the same moral principles of the Bitburg incident — the principles of militarism rewarded, aggression remunerated, equality unachieved, self-determination withheld, justice subdued, dignity abused and freedom denied?

If the Bitburg Cemetery visit is over, do hopes American concerns for morality and justice around the world are not.

## 1985: A year of opportunity in superpower relations

By Evgeny Chossudovsky

GENEVA — East-West, and more particularly Soviet-American interactions are visibly moving forward again. The first round of the new nuclear arms control talks has come to an end, albeit an end marked by some sharp words. A meeting between the leaders of the two countries appears likely. But the relationship is beset by many obstacles and uncertainties.

One senses, nonetheless, a growing realisation that a way must be found for the two sides to meet half-way. Only thus can the nuclear arms race be curbed, gradually paving the way toward the ultimate elimination of nuclear weaponry. And progress in arms control would give the green light for progress in other fields.

Despite a recent chill in Soviet-American relations, the situation is not altogether bleak. The so-called Helsinki process seems to be slowly gathering strength. Progress has been made at the Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, held in Stockholm. Another Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) gathering on human rights and human contacts is to be held next month in Ottawa. A "cultural forum" is to gather in Budapest in mid-October. There is also an upward trend in political contacts and consultation between individual signatories of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the economic sphere, East-West trade is expanding despite the many obstacles. But it remains low, particularly Soviet-American commercial exchanges. If a condition of relative trust and stability were achieved, there would be much wider scope for a mutually

profitable expansion of trade and cooperation.

It is gratifying to record that under the auspices of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (whose members include the Soviet Union and the United States) effective regional cooperation in the control of cross-border air pollution is going forward — a remarkable, if little known East-West success story. Yet, such cooperative actions cannot in themselves end political and military tensions between the two powers.

In the sphere of Soviet-American links, many existing channels of communication and cooperation (several of which were established during the 1972 Nixon-Brezhnev summit) have gone virtually unused. There are now some signs of resumption of activity.

Contacts between academic institutions, and also between influential American and Soviet personalities are on the rise. Important high-level consultative meetings among parliamentarians headed by leading Soviet and American statesmen have recently taken place in the two capitals. Would it not be sensible to hold such meetings periodically?

As to the possibility of a summit meeting, agreement on goals, scope, format, venue and timing will first have to be reached.

The last Soviet-American summit took place six years ago. This gap is abnormal. The Soviet Union has always sought regular, and preferably institutionalised, personal contacts between itself and other countries. A number of accords with Western countries on regular high-level consultations (e.g. with France and Canada) have proved valuable.

A move toward normalisation could be underpinned by making



arrangements for ongoing consultations; a Political Consultative Commission could usefully meet at least twice a year.

Ideas worthy of post-summit exploration include joint studies on a Soviet-American code of conduct that would set practical guidelines for international behaviour (derived largely from existing treaties and accords); and, in

the scientific field, consideration of carefully selected, but large scale cooperative research programmes on such globally vital subjects as acid rain, cancer and fusion energy.

What else could be done to lessen tension? The current year includes three notable anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the end of

World War II, the 40th anniversary of the entry into force of the United Nations Charter, and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

Nobody denies that the East and West blocs are and will continue to be divided by fundamental differences. But ideological differences must not be

allowed to cause or perpetuate confrontation.

The writer, a Soviet citizen, is a former senior official of the United Nations and now a fellow of the U.N. Institute for Training and Research. He contributed this comment, which reflects only his own views, to the International Herald Tribune.

## Betancur proves to be Latin America's 'Mr. Fix-it'

Colombia's "early-bird" peasant-president, to some a maverick, has declared war on drug-smugglers and wants to turn guerrillas into parliamentarians. He may succeed in the latter: support for guerrillas has dropped to six per cent from 60 per cent. Robert Graham, recently in Bogota, reports.

The late-night work habits of generations of Latin American leaders have been turned on their head by President Belisario Betancur of Colombia.

"I always get up between three and four in the morning," he says unapologetically. He then begins the day by ringing round the embassies in Bonn, London and Paris to check on the European newspaper headlines. Luckily for the ambassadors, there is a five-hour differential; his own ministers and provincial governors are less fortunate. "I receive the provincial press headlines by telex around four-thirty and then I get on to the governors if I see there is anything that should be attended."

To his supporters, Mr. Betancur, aged 62, is the most impressive leader Colombia has possessed this century. Critics accuse him of political theatre and lowering the prestige of the presidency. Certainly he is a maverick and revels in the role.

His boldest, and most controversial, initiative has been to meet guerrilla leaders and agree on an armistice to end a vicious 30-year cycle of violence in the country. He has also declared war on Colombia's mighty drug ring whose power to corrupt individuals and institutions had long been tolerated by the state.

The maverick at home has evolved as a statesman abroad. During

his two-and-a-half years of office, President Betancur has built up an unrivalled position of enjoying everyone's ear in Latin America. He was instrumental in forming the Contadora group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) in January 1983 to promote a regional peace plan for Central America. His efforts were largely responsible for moulding Latin American debtors into the Cartagena group (called after the Colombian port of that name). He has now become a sort of Latin American "Mr. Fix-it."

Despite this international dimension — rare for a Colombian president — his efforts to turn guerrillas into parliamentarians have aroused the most interest.

Colombia is the strategic link between North and South America. If the policy works, it will serve as an example of how to tackle one of the continent's most intractable problems. If it fails, the military both in Colombia and elsewhere will be confirmed in their belief that they know best how to deal with subversion.

Previous Colombian presidents have come largely from the landowning and business oligarchy. President Betancur is proud of his peasant origins. He grew up on a smallholding near Medellin on the western chain of the Andes. Patronage took him to a seminary, and then he followed the path of a

gifted student, studying law and economics before entering journalism and later politics.

Colombian politics centre around a two-party system — the Conservatives and Liberals — which has existed since the last century. "They are the two columns on which the political establishment rests," says Mr. Betancur. Although he joined the Conservative Party, he has never been fully part of the political establishment.

Through the force of his own personality he has established a popular constituency of his own outside the two-party system. At times he appears to delight in breaking new ground. He has seen women promoted to top jobs: three ministers and every deputy minister except for the armed forces and the presidency.

When he assumed the presidency in August 1982, few believed he could not effectively on his electoral pledge to end the guerrilla war.

A Communist guerrilla movement, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), emerged in the countryside in the late 1940s. Subsequently, three other revolutionary groups were spawned, the best known being M-19, run by disaffected middle-class graduates. Total guerrilla strength has never been more than 14,000, 90 per cent of which is accounted for by the FARC. In a country of 26 million inhabitants, the guerrillas have never threatened the overthrow of the government; but they have been profoundly disruptive.

In 1983, President Betancur met secretly with guerrilla leaders in Madrid. Once a basis of trust had been established, he went public, being careful to take the nation into his confidence. A Peace Commission was established to negotiate the terms on which the guerrillas should rejoin society. The first group to sign a ceasefire was the FARC in April last year, followed in August by M-19. Only one tiny group has refused to sign.

Dr. Joho Agudelo, head of the Peace Commission, gives five reasons why progress has been made:

(a) President Betancur has committed his personal prestige; (b) the guerrillas trust the president; (c) the president's democratic commitment has removed the value of most of their revolutionary slogans; (d) the guerrillas realise they cannot achieve their aims through the force of arms; (e) the public is weary of violence.

In 1980, opinion polls showed over 60 per cent sympathetic to the guerrillas. This year, the percentage has fallen to six.

The great novelty in Mr. Betancur's approach has been his decision to let the guerrillas stay in their own armed camps with weapons and uniforms, pending laws in parliament laying down parameters and new rules for political parties.

The president's initial involvement in diplomatic initiatives in Central America was, in part, an insurance policy. He was con-

cerned that conflict in Central America, both through increased U.S. involvement and the successful so-called export of the

Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua could affect Colombia. It was on this basis that he persuaded the presidents of Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to support the "Contadora" initiative. Through Contadora, Mr. Betancur has acquired a reputation as a mediator, especially in the conflict in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The reputation as a backstage negotiator led President Betancur almost involuntarily into a key moderating position among the Latin American debtors. With the Brazilian and Mexican heads of state he stalled the formation of a debtor's club. Instead he steered the main debtors to form an 11-nation "consensus" at the Colombian Caribbean port of Cartagena in June 1984.

President Betancur's moral authority in the debt crisis has been strengthened by Colombia's own position. Colombia has not restructured its \$7.4 billion public sector foreign debt — one of two countries not to do so in Latin America. A tight austerity programme has been in force with one exception — a \$750 million metro project for Medellin, argued on the ground of this city's having the highest unemployment in Colombia. It is also Mr. Betancur's home base. "He has managed to sell austerity because he gives the public the impression that there is some light at the end of the tunnel," says Dr. Jorge Ospina, min-

ister of planning.

The light at the end of the tunnel is that the traditional basis of Colombia's coffee-based economy is about to change. In 1986, as a result of promising oil discoveries in the plains near the Venezuelan border, Colombia will become a net oil exporter. Last month Colombia also joined the ranks of the world's coal exporters.

This economic diversification has aided President Betancur in his toughest fight of all — against drugs. "The drug business presents a major threat, if not the major threat, to the stability of Colombia," he says.

The drug barons are reckoned to have more than Colombia's entire foreign debt at their disposal to subvert the state for their own ends. Their power was graphically illustrated recently. Death threats against all individuals associated directly or indirectly with governments co-operating to control narcotics led to an exodus in January of senior executives of U.S. companies and U.S. embassy personnel.

The president has become a prime assassination target and his security staff are constantly concerned by his confidence in his own safety. He believes he has calculated the risks, but the presidency has become highly personalised — so much so that politicians are already worrying how this vacuum can be filled, by his successor, when he vacates office in August 1986 — Financial Times news feature.



# American Peace and Justice Movement calls for ending U.S. military intervention in the Middle East

IN A break with its previous silence on the Middle East conflict, the American peace and justice movement has called for an end to U.S. military intervention in the Middle East. Reacting to the increased level of U.S. military involvement in the Middle East and the danger of regional conflicts becoming the flashpoint for nuclear war, a coalition of American peace and justice organisations has included the Middle East conflict as one of its areas of concern and protest. The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) is a member of the coalition's steering committee and has participated in the planning and organising of the 'April Actions for Peace, Jobs and Justice'.

The April Actions, a coalition of peace, minority, "Third World," solidarity, church labour and other groups, has held a mass mobilisation on the weekend of April 19-22. The weekend included a large march, rally and cultural festival, as well as religious services, a concert, lobbying of Congress and civil disobedience at the White House.

For the first time, a major Washington peace and justice march included a major speaker on the Middle East. ADC Executive Committee member, Abdeen Jabara, an Arab-American attorney of Palestinian descent, addressed the April 20 rally on U.S. military intervention in the Middle East, its connections with the conflicts in Central America and South Africa, and the dangers of nuclear war. A briefing on Middle East-related legislation was given by Joe Stork of the Middle East Research and Information Project to groups which lobbied Congress on Monday, April 22. The congressional proposal to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem was one of the legislative issues highlighted by the lobbyists. The Festival of Resistance at the Ellipse on Saturday morning, April 20, included Palestinian and Lebanese music and poetry. Gail Pressburg of the American Friends Service Committee addressed a multi-faith religious gathering about the Middle East conflict on Friday evening, April 19.

The demands of the coalition included ending U.S. military intervention in Central America, the Middle East, and elsewhere, ending the arms race and meeting domestic U.S. human needs, and ending apartheid, racism, and all forms of discrimination.

Other speakers at the April 20 rally included Jesse Jackson, Congressman John Conyers, Rev. William Sloan Coffin, representatives from Nicaragua, El Salvador, and the African National Congress, as well as representatives of the American peace and labour movements. Several Arab-American organisations participated in the weekend's activities, and an Arab-American contingent took part in the march on April 20. In addition to ADC, other Arab-American organisations which were mobilising the Arab-American community in support of April Actions included the Supporters of the Lebanese National Resistance Front, the Committee for a Democratic Palestine, the Palestine Human Rights Campaign, the Palestine Aid Society, and the American Druze Society — ADC news release.

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APRIL 19-22 • PROTEST IN WASHINGTON DC

4 DAYS IN APRIL

## Israeli soldiers no longer want to fight

By Edward Walsh

TEL AVIV — In June 1983, Jeremy Milgrom went to lunch in Afula, Israel, with a captain from his reserve unit in the Israeli army. After lunch, the captain told Milgrom that he could be court-martialed for refusing to serve with the unit in Lebanon.

It was a moment of crisis for Milgrom, 31, a native of Richmond, Va., who emigrated to Israel in 1968. Once before, in February 1983, his infantry unit had been called up to serve in Lebanon. Then, he spent two days in Hasbaya, Lebanon, on what amounted to a hunger strike before his commanding officer, out of either disgust or sympathy with his objections to the war, sent him back to Israel.

His brief stay in Hasbaya reinforced his objections to the war in Lebanon. "I didn't see atrocities; I just saw we were ruling an occupied territory," he said.

This time, too Milgrom escaped punishment. A higher-ranking officer confirmed that Milgrom, his objections by then well known, had been promised by the battalion commander that he could perform his reserve duties at the army base and need not set foot in Lebanon. So for the next two weeks Pvt. Jeremy Milgrom packed boxes in Afula while in Lebanon three members of his unit were killed. "I felt absolutely terrible," he said later, "but I didn't feel that I should be there."

Ten, even five years ago, Milgrom's behaviour would have been unheard of in the "Israel Defence Force" (IDF). Even today, in an army that fought a divisive war in 1982 in Lebanon and has continued an increasingly unpopular occupation there since, it is rare. But during the last three years, there have been enough cases like Milgrom's to call into question the automatic response of the reserve units of which the IDF depends for most of its manpower, creating what officials here describe as a new and "worrisome" phenomenon.

"It is a novelty, and we don't know how it will affect us," said Menachem Meron, the director general of the Defence Ministry. But there is widespread agreement that the experience has been negative and that his legacy will linger in the ranks of the army long after the withdrawal is completed.

Milgrom is an activist in something that is entirely new in Israeli history and was spawned by the war in Lebanon — an antiwar movement based in the ranks of army reserve officers and soldiers. An organisation founded in the first few months after the June

1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and calling itself "There's a Limit" offers support to soldiers who refuse to serve in Lebanon and to their families.

The army says that 140 reservists have been sentenced to prison terms for refusing to serve in Lebanon, but according to Milgrom, there's a limit to how many of them. There are a limit to how many of them. There are a limit to how many of them.

These men have been the most visible dissenters, but according to military analysts here they are, as one put it, "the tip of the iceberg." Of far more concern to army officials was the larger number of reservists who devised various excuses to avoid reporting for duty when their units were called up for service in Lebanon.

At the peak of this largely invisible resistance to Israel's continued presence in Lebanon, the mobilisation rates of some reserve units dropped as low as 50 per cent, according to well-informed sources. The government's decision in January to withdraw from Lebanon has reduced this problem considerably, and Israeli officials say they are confident it will not recur.

Still, citing this phenomenon, the authors of the "Middle East Military Balance," an annual publication of the Jaffe Centre for Strategic Studies at Tel-Aviv University, said that in Lebanon the IDF "sustained damage in an area where it enjoyed the clearest advantage over neighbouring armies: the readiness to fight even when the nature and objectives of the conflict are not universally accepted. This may mean that, in the future, reservists in particular will not perform to full capacity unless they sense that war has been forced upon them and that it must be fought in order to remove a clear and unambiguous danger to themselves and to the state."

The reservists who refused to serve are only one aspect of the consequences of a war that was fought without a domestic consensus to support it, said Shai Feldman, an analyst at the Jaffee Centre and author of a recent study of the war entitled, "Deception, Consensus and War: Israel in Lebanon". Ariel Sharon, then Israel's defence minister and the chief architect of the war, concealed his ambitious war aims of installing a pro-Israeli Lebanese Christian regime in Beirut not only from the Israeli cabinet and the public, but from the army commanders who led troops into

Lebanon, Feldman said. "The military," he said, "has been a great victim of the fog that was created around the purposes of the war."

Among the consequences of the doubts and deception that surrounded the war cited by Feldman and others:

The slowest advance on the ground in the history of the Israeli army. Despite overhanging superiority and the superb performance of the Israeli air force against Syrian missile batteries and planes, the IDF often moved cautiously during the first week of fighting and failed to achieve some of its objectives. This was due in part to Lebanon's difficult mountain terrain, but Feldman concluded that it was also "the consequence of many field commanders' sense that the stakes involved did not merit insensitivity to costs."

The highest rate in any of Israel's wars of casualties from the "friendly fire" of other Israeli units and warplanes. This is an extremely sensitive topic within the military, and no figures have been published, but the higher than normal ratio of self-inflicted casualties is widely known among military analysts. One possible explanation is that Israeli field commanders more often resorted to heavy use of their ground firepower and air strikes in an attempt to reduce the risks to their soldiers.

An increase in the number of young officers who are turning their backs on careers in the military and returning to civilian life after completing their tours of duty. For years, Israeli officials have worried about the IDF's ability to hold onto its best young officers, and this problem appears to have been exacerbated by the Lebanon experience. Becoming a career officer, said Ze'ev Schiff, military editor of the newspaper Haaretz, means "sharing responsibility for the mistakes. Sometimes it means lying... There is no doubt that this is part of the Lebanon experience."

A weakening of morale as reflected in an increase in the number of accidental deaths and injuries in the army. The military command does not make public figures on the IDF's accident rate, but it recently instituted what was described as an urgent campaign to enforce safety regulations. Writing about this, Tali Selinger of the newspaper Davar said: "What is happening to the IDF? Fatigue, fatigue and a wearing down process... The impact of the Lebanese adventure on the IDF's capability will not be quickly erased."

In addition, military correspondents for Israeli newspapers in recent weeks have been warning about what they describe as the degrading effect of the Lebanon experience, especially on the current generation of regular army soldiers who have no prior military experience. "In Lebanon," wrote Eitan Haber in the afternoon newspaper Yediot Ahronot last month, "the IDF has lost more than a few of its Zionist and ethical norms, as well as its unique standing as an Army which, not incidentally, had won world fame."

Describing young Israeli soldiers who he said displayed "total lack of consideration for human life, human feelings and property," Haber said, "I've already seen very worried top commanders in Lebanon. If they don't manage to stop this process, we will be reaping the bitter harvest of the Lebanon war for a long time to come."

Another correspondent, Reuven Pedatzur of Haaretz, recalled a recent report on Israeli television in which an Israeli officer told his troops before they went on patrol, "I want to make it perfectly clear. You shoot at anything that moves."

In that brief sentence, the young officer summed up almost everything," Pedatzur wrote. "Within three years, the IDF has become an Army that shoots at everything that moves."

In 1967, the IDF achieved one of the most stunning military victories of the 20th century. During six days that June, fighting a three-front war, the Israeli army captured the Golan Heights from Syria, the West Bank from Jordan, and the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula from Egypt.

Fifteen years later, with roughly the same number of troops as it used in 1967 and vastly improved firepower, the IDF went into Lebanon against the poorly trained and equipped guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and a Syrian army that did not want to fight.

Israel's army is leaving now, its prestige and morale damaged, after having learned some bitter lessons about the limits of military power and the price of waging war without solid domestic support. Israelis who are concerned about the future of their army see in those lessons at least one potential gain for the IDF from the legacy of Lebanon.

"Military victories as dramatic as 1967 do not usually produce careful innovative thinking," Feldman said. "This kind of experience does." — The Washington Post.

## Jules Verne leads in literary translations

ACCORDING TO the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO's) latest statistics, Jules Verne is the world's most translated author in the field of literature. The popular French tale of science fiction was translated 230 times in 26 countries in the year of the survey, 1979.

ahead of Agatha Christie, undisputed queen of detective novel writers and, with 180 titles in 24 countries, the world's most translated woman. Just published Vol. 32 of UNESCO's "Index Translationum", a bibliographical catalogue of 54,447 translated books published in 54 member states, shows, however, that the

world's most translated author is Lenin who, with 416 titles, continues to lead as he has for years. The Bible remains the world's most translated single work, with 395 versions. The vast majority of books (24,882) fall, among nine categories, into the field of literature. English (21,525) is the

language from which a majority of books were translated, followed by Russian (6,832), and French (6,378), and the Federal Republic of Germany (7,729) was the foremost translating country, with the Soviet Union (7,239) not far behind — UNESCO Facts and Figures.

## Clinical diagnosis of cancer possible

By Huang Weiling

I BEGAN to study the Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) in 1966. By and by, I have taken a great interest in diagnosing and treating cancer with the method of TCM learnt from an old doctor who specialised in treating cancer. I got a chance to study in the Peking Traditional Chinese Medicine College as an advanced student. This was a very good opportunity for me to enrich and consolidate my knowledge in the kingdom of the TCM. I suppose this is the last and the only kingdom of knowledge (besides acupuncture) from China which is seldom known abroad (except Japan and Korea), although it was introduced by Avicenna (980-1037), a famous Arab scholar, to Europe in 11th century and quite systematically by Dr. Joseph Needham of the Cambridge University, a distinguished scholar in his works "Science and Civilisation in China" as well as by Prof. Manfred Pörkert of the Munich University, a well-known Sinologist, theorist of TCM and chairman of the International Chinese Medicine Society, in his papers in recent decades.

As a matter of fact there are two entirely different schools in treating diseases: modern Western medicine and TCM. Modern Western Medicine tends to study the human body separately, while the TCM tends to study the human body as a whole.

According to my study, the Chinese diagnostic system is based on the holography law in the human body. This means that all diseases inside the human body have their messages reflected on the surface of the body. From these messages, we can know the disease inside the body by feeling the pulse, observing ears and finger-nails. Why can we diagnose various diseases through the observation of the nails? It's because the nails are transparent. We can find the abnormality on it or under it, if a person is afflicted with disease. I have named this kind of diagnostic method as Sino-Diagnostics (being abbreviated as Sinodis).

Can we diagnose cancer through the finger-nails? Yes, I suppose it is possible. As you know, the cancer messages resulted from the undulation of the angiogenesis factor (giving rise to a new micro-vascularity) which absorbs nourishment for self-growth of the cancer) can be found somewhat through the transparency of the finger-nails. And about the mechanism of the angiogenesis factor, academicians of the American Academy of Science, chief Prof. Armin C. Braun of the Rockefeller University has a clear ana-

lysis in his book "The Story of Cancer, on its Nature, Causes and Control".

I also agree with Prof. Armin C. Braun that the incubation period of some kinds of cancer could be as long as 20-30 years, or even longer as I found from the cancer messages in/on the finger-nails.

According to Sinodis, one can detect not only ordinary diseases, but also cancer and tumour, including its location and even its size as well. From my experience, the exactitude of Sinodis is about 80 per cent. Therefore, if Sinodis could be popularised in the world, perhaps cancerphobia would greatly diminish in an economic and simple way. Anyone who suspects himself to be suffering from cancer can go to a doctor who practises Sinodis, and the doctor will tell him not only about his recent discomfort, but also the past, including his case history and even part of his hereditary disease in half an hour without pain and injury.

Such diagnostic method once was used by Chinese doctors in older times, but unfortunately has been lost for a long period of history. After making research on this subject for more than 15 years, I have now retrieved part of it. I would like to recommend the other two members of my three-man medicine group. One is Dr. Shen Pofu, who has made a great deal of contribution in this area, and is now writing his own paper on this subject. Another one is Chai Chien, whose achievement is evident in his own papers.

According to my observation, the considerable mortality rate of the cancer patients is caused by the following three conditions: Firstly, cancerphobia. Those who have been diagnosed as suffering from cancer are anxious and apprehensive, lose faith in life and eventually would die far before the cancer toxicity is capable of killing him.

Secondly, wrong administering or dosing the patient with several kinds of pills, tablets from Western medicine and Chinese herbal tea. The patient is administered with medicine from morning till night besides other therapeutic treatment. As a result, the multiple side-effects would kill him in a short time, also far before the cancer toxicity is capable of killing him.

Thirdly, death from actual cancer. I hope Sinodis would be able to bring some help to the first and second group of patients. If Sinodis can be equipped with electronic computer and pattern recognition, I suppose it would be more efficient and facile in diagnosing the cancer.

How about the function and structure of the human body in the TCM's idea and its treatment?

According to my study, I agree with Prof. Dr. Manfred Pörkert that the orbs of function in the human body are similar to the model of the atomic structure. However, I'd rather prefer to describe the human body as a microcosm which is built up by the joint forces of the moon, the earth and the sun. The energy stream of the human body that is born in the Northern Hemisphere is anticlockwise while those born in the Southern would be clockwise.

If the energy stream in the human body runs in a regular way, the man will be very healthy and his pulse is also very regular with no abnormal message on his ears or finger-nails. If the energy stream runs in a wrong way, it means disease has occurred, and the abnormality will be found in the pulse, on the ears and finger-nails which are based on the same law — holography law. In this case we need the help from acupuncture or Chinese herbs to lead it back to its right orbit. This is the principle of the TCM in treating diseases. Although many accidental doctors regard acupuncture as the more scientific part of the TCM, yet this is really a sort of misunderstanding, because it is actually only the part which is easier to understand, learn and practise.

Chinese medicinal herbs can be divided into many groups: such as liver treating herbs, lung treating herbs, stomach treating herbs etc., and each of them reacts within its own orbit in the body. The most difficult part of TCM is the proper administration of these herbs which is similar to playing chess. One can not play it well unless he studies well his opponent's strategy. For the same reason, one must realise the exact development of the disease in order to prescribe the right herbs to the patient. It can also be noted that no two Chinese prescriptions could be 100 per cent identical. Just like in a chess game, no one can play a whole game with exactly the same moves as any other player ever did.

Could the herbs cure diseases? My answer is positive. For example, as everyone knows, quinine (extract from the Cinchona tree's bark) was the sovereign specific drug for treating all forms of malaria for many centuries, since its introduction into Europe from South America by the Countess of Cinchona in about 1640. Would you like to hear if someone called the doctors who administered quinine (because it came from herbs, therefore "non-scientific" as Chinese herbs) in these few centuries as quack doctors? Of course

not, I am sure.

Thereby, it is not prejudiced, we should recognise logically that many Chinese medicinal herbs (most of them are roots, bark, branches, leaves and flowers besides some mineral and animal products) also have its effectiveness in treating different kinds of diseases. And there have been proved by its practice from century to century. Yes, of course, TCM also faces its own modernisation drive too.

I began my practice in 1974. I have treated a patient who had been suffering from Meniere's disease for eight years and has been treated by many doctors in vain. I gave him herbal prescriptions with the Schizandra Chinensis Baill as chief herb, the Alisma platanifolia L. Var. Orientale Sam. as second chief herb and an addition of some other sedative herbs. Then the patient was cured within three months.

This was the first time that I believed the effect and power of the Chinese medicinal herbs. From then on, I have been trying my best to seek the cancer healing herbs until now.

In these few years, I have been applying a group of medicinal herbs to treat cancer. Since modern cancer drugs are rather non-selective in their action and can often damage the healthy dividing cells, so I hope to find some kinds of herbs which will allow dividing cells normally required by the body to remain unharmed. Yes, like doctors in other countries, we still cannot conquer cancer. But with medicinal herbs and acupuncture, we can sometimes bring longer remission for cancer patients, especially post-operative. I believe that Chinese herbs will play a very important and hopeful role in conquering cancer in the future. Since most Chinese medicine are plants which are built up with living cells (organic), they have almost no side-effects, thus more powerful in fighting and neutralising the toxicity in cancer than those inorganic chemical medicines. Another reason is that after being tested and selected by Chinese doctors in the past several thousands of years, only a few hundred kinds of herbs are effective in treating cancer. Such an experience was separately noted down in thousands of TCM books written in ancient prose. This experience tremendously shortened the course in searching and fathoming the cancer healing herbs among 400 thousand kinds of plants in the world. I am convinced that the day of conquering cancer would come quicker if the prejudice or discrimination against TCM could be wiped out sooner in China and abroad — China News.

## UNIDO to set up Genetic Engineering Centre

VIENNA — Underlining the urgent need for the world's first International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology to begin operations as soon as possible, the Centre's Preparatory Committee recommended in New Delhi recently that high priority be given to the recruitment of an overall director, who should be available to take up duties by end of this year. Recruitment should also be initiated for the heads of the two "components" of the centre — in New Delhi and Trieste.

The decision to establish the centre was taken in April 1984 at a plenipotentiary meeting convened by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in Vienna. Its operational details are currently being worked out by a Preparatory Committee, which has completed its sixth session, assisted by a panel of 15 eminent scientific advisers.

In New Delhi, the committee agreed that the centre should be the focal point for genetic research and development. It also endorsed

the panel's recommendation that a series of workshops be organised during 1985-1986 on specific areas of the work programme. The first would be held in New Delhi next September with emphasis on plant biotechnology. A second, proposed for Trieste, will be on a topic yet to be decided.

The committee called on the scientific panel for further guidance on the work programme for the two components — keeping in mind the need to balance both the

programme areas and development of activities in New Delhi and Trieste. It agreed that hydrocarbon microbiology should receive priority in the centre's work.

The committee felt that the process of recognising affiliated centres should be speeded up, with immediate action so that the panel could evaluate offers submitted by various countries on the basis of criteria it had proposed. — UNIDO press release.

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## Everton clinches league title for first time since 1970

LONDON (R) — Everton's 15-year wait to reclaim the English Soccer Championship ended amid emotional scenes Monday when they clinched the title at home by beating Queen's Park Rangers 2-0.

Although Everton have been wearing the mantle of 'champions-elect' for the past two months, they could only begin their celebrations when Graeme Sharp assured them of three points by scoring the second goal against Rangers seven minutes from time.

Everton's 27th match without defeat put them safely beyond the reach of Liverpool, the only club who could catch them, on 84 points, and they can now concentrate their efforts on the Football Association (F.A.) and European Cup Winners' Cup finals later this month.

Manager Howard Kendall, a member of Everton's 1970 championship winning side, said: "It's absolutely incredible what the players have achieved. We have proved we are the most consistent team in the country."

"The blues", who in recent years have had to endure the taunt 'Liv-

erpool are magic, Everton are tragic' from the fans of their city neighbours, have enjoyed unparalleled success during the past 12 months.

Last season's F.A. Cup triumph against Watford transformed Everton from a workmanlike side into the major force in the land, and they returned to Wembley last August to beat Liverpool in the charity Shield.

On May 15 they contest their first European final in the Cup Winners' Cup against Rapid Vienna in Rotterdam, and three days later tackle Manchester United in their second successive F.A. Cup final appearance at Wembley.

They have also monopolised the individual prizes. Captain Peter Reid was voted 'Player of the Year' by his fellow-professionals while Welsh international goalkeeper Neville Southall was Monday elected the 'Footballer of the Year' by England's Football

Writers.

And whatever the outcome of the two cup finals, Kendall will be unrivalled when it comes to naming the 'Manager of the Year'.

It was one of their unused heroes, central defender Derek Mountfield, who put them on the road to victory over Rangers when he opened the scoring after 25 minutes.

But the 50,514 crowd at Goodison lived on their nerves until the 83rd minute when Sharp, who may make his Scotland debut in the World Cup tie in Iceland later this month, scored the all-important second.

The Everton fans, who had begun queuing outside Goodison over five hours before the kick-off, refused to let the players leave the pitch until long after the final whistle as the chant 'Champions, Champions' echoed round the stadium for the first time in 15 years.

While Rangers joined the celebrations by applauding the Everton players and fans alike, the ugly side of football was seen in the second division game between Notts County and Manchester City.

Over 10,000 city fans made the trip to Nottingham in the hope of seeing their favourites clinch promotion to the first division against relegation haunted County.

But County had obviously not read the script and raced into a 3-0 first-half lead, at which point a section of Manchester supporters stormed the security fence behind the visiting goal.

Mounted police had to clear the pitch and the second half started 28 minutes late after both managers appealed to the fans to calm down.

## Navratilova ends Burgin's run

HOUSTON (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova ended unheralded Elise Burgin's upset streak Sunday when she beat the unseeded American 6-4, 6-1 in the final of the \$150,000 Houston Women's Tennis Championships.

Burgin, ranked 52nd in the world, had toppled two seeded players on her way to the finals. In the quarters the 23-year-old Burgin surprised fourth-seeded Zina Garrison of the United States 7-6 (9-7), 3-6, 6-4, and in the semi-finals she eliminated second-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 7-6 (8-6).

Burgin and Navratilova, the top-seeded doubles team, beat the second-seeded team of Maleeva and Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Burgin's match with Navratilova was the longest of the week for the world's number one player, lasting 59 minutes.

The first set went on service until the ninth game when Navratilova broke Burgin to go up 5-4 and then held for the set.

"A four-all I let up a little and I

made some errors," Burgin said. "The minute I let up and gave her a chance for a break, she took it."

But Burgin was elated with her play this week. "The biggest thing was to string four good matches together, like I did at Indianapolis (where she reached the finals)," Burgin said. "I didn't go into the match thinking negatively," she said.

"I said, Elise, you've got to serve well, and you've got to return well."

Navratilova entered the tournament, played on clay, to prepare for the French Open.

"The red clay there is not that much different than it is here," Navratilova said.

"The balls will be a little heavier, but I'm more ready than I was this time last year. I'm playing better and I couldn't be happier about my game."

Navratilova earned \$27,500 for her singles victory and \$5,500 for her share of the doubles. Burgin collected \$14,000 for singles and \$5,500 for doubles.

## Brazil beats Argentina 2-1

SALVADOR, Brazil (R) — Brazil beat Argentina 2-1 (halftime 1-1) in a tumultuous soccer friendly here Sunday which ended with only 19 players on the rain-soaked pitch.

Careca and Alemão scored for Brazil in the seventh and 65th minutes and Argentina's Burchaga pulled one back in the 32nd.

Twenty minutes from time, Alemão and Argentina's Pasculli were sent off for fighting. One minute later, Brazil's star left-winger Eder followed them off the field after bringing down an opponent with a hard tackle.

Tormenting rain on the already damp pitch hampered players especially in the second half. The two teams' mediocre performance proved that officials on

both sides were right in recalling their star exits from Europe for the World Cup qualifiers next month.

Argentina are in South American Group One with Peru, Colombia and Venezuela, while Brazil will face Bolivia and Paraguay in Group Three.

## Unseeded Kriek wins Las Vegas tennis

LAS VEGAS (R) — Johan Kriek, unseeded for the first time in the seven years he has played in this tournament, capped a week of consistent play by beating Jimmy Arias of the U.S. 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 Sunday to win the \$312,000 men's classic tennis tournament.

Kriek, ranked 17th in the world, overcame a first set loss and a court-side temperature of almost 100 degrees (F) in beating the 20-year-old Arias.

Kriek, 27, a South African native who is now an American citizen, used short, low slices and flat, deeply-hit groundstrokes while effectively negating Arias' powerful forehand through much of the match.

Arias played well in the first set but then lost concentration as the heated hardcourt surface caused his feet to blister and bleed.

"When my feet first started burning, I didn't know what caused it and it took my mind off my play," said Arias, who has dropped to 30th in the world rankings after being as high as fifth last year. "I played better than Kriek in the first set then lost concentration and he got back into the match and got better and better."

Kriek said it was a matter of his being both mentally and physically stronger.

"It was a tough physical match because it was so hot and because I'm not used to playing so many matches in a week."



ARE YOU PUSHING: Hawaii born 488-pound sumo wrestler Sawake Atsumae, known as Konishiki, stands still as a Japanese youngster makes an attempt to push him out of a make-shift sumo wrestling ring on the roof of a Tokyo department store (A.P. Wirephoto)

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The Water Authority reinvests experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of the Kufrinja treatment plant.

Contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan must be prequalified as general class water and sewerage, building, road, or electro-mechanical contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan.

1- Foreign bidders are strongly recommended to associate with such local contractors. Jordanian general class contractors, bidding on prime contractors, must associate with a qualified foreign specialist firm.  
The project consists of the following major structures and facilities: Headworks, administration building, Imhoff tank, biofilters, clarifiers, recycle pumping station, polishing pond, chlorination system, sludge drying beds and irrigation pump station, equipment and system.

2- A prebid conference will be held on Saturday May 15th, 1985 beginning at 9.00 a.m. at the office of the Water Authority.

3- On May 15th, 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope by person or by mail the information of the firm or firms of joint ventures requested in the Instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.  
Contractors who submitted this information the first time are not required to submit again.

4- The bids are due not later than 12.00 noon Jordan local time on Saturday 1st, June 1985 at the office of the Water Authority.

5- Contract documents may be examined and purchased at the following address:-  
Water Authority  
Jabal Hussein  
P.O. Box 2412  
Amman - Jordan  
Telephone: 666111  
Telex 22439 WAJ JO

The cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD 100 per set, and the cost of any additional copies of the contract documents by a bidder is JD 50 per set. No refunds will be made for the return of full or partial sets of contract documents. Copies of the contract documents will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a bank cheque.  
Bidders who purchased the contract documents in first time may use the documents for this submittal.

Eng. M.S. Kijani  
President  
Water Authority



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الجمعة ١٠ من أيار ١٩٨٥  
العشاء ٨:٣٠ مساءً  
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## Australian experts begin study on Middle East sheep market

BAHRAIN (R) — A team of Australian agricultural scientists is collecting sheep embryos in Cyprus in the hope of boosting Australia's share of the Middle East live sheep market, Australian officials said Sunday.

The embryos will be deep-frozen and taken to Australia's maximum security quarantine station on the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean for implanting into Australian breeds.

Mr. John Lightfoot, a sheep expert and a senior agricultural officer with the government of Western Australia, told Reuters three breeds of fat-tailed sheep popular in the Middle East had originally been selected.

"We are treating this as a research programme to investigate the potential for breeding fat-tailed sheep with their cousins in Australia for live export back to Middle East countries," he said.

Countries in the area would also benefit from the breeding research, he noted.

The initial idea had been to work with Saudi Arabia on Najdi sheep indigenous there, with Cyprus on the Awassi breed which is found throughout the area, and with Libya on the North African Barbary sheep.

The overall two-phase project was to have started in early April, but Mr. Lightfoot said the research cooperation with Saudi Arabia and Libya had fallen through at the last moment for different reasons.

He said there was a ban of many years standing on exports of Najdi sheep from Saudi Arabia, originally because of shortages of meat in the kingdom. This had been applied to embryos in the present situation, but Mr. Lightfoot was optimistic a way round this would eventually be found.

Libya, he said, had basically refused to export its Barbary breeding sheep — including embryos — to Australia because of an Australian ban on the export of its own live Merino ewes, which Tripoli wanted for breeding research.

Mr. Lightfoot said the first phase of the project, being funded by the government of Western Australia and the Australian meat industry, was to take embryos to the Cocos Islands for implantation there and the eventual development of an Australian fat-tailed breed of sheep.

The second phase covered cooperative research in the Middle East countries involved "to look at cross-breeding of fat-tailed sheep and Australian breeds, the product and carcass characteristics and consumer acceptability."

Mr. Lightfoot, who flew to Riyadh Monday for discussions with Saudi officials, had high praise for the Cyprus end of the research project.

He said the Australian scientists there were working with the ministry of agriculture and natural resources.

"They have very good genetic breeding programmes, and excellent health and disease control programmes," he said.

Mr. David Paxton, the Australian agricultural trade commission for the Middle East, said Australian live sheep exports to the area at the moment took in the lower end of the market.

Finding a fat-tailed breed preferred by Middle East consumers and raised in Australia would give it better access to the middle and upper market sectors.

Mr. Lightfoot said the whole programme was quite simple in concept, but it was only now coming about because the import of new breeds into Australia had been banned since the mid-1950s for health reasons.

## Lagos seeks moratorium on trade arrears

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria has asked its trading partners for 18-months grace on its trade arrears, military leader Major-General Mohammed Buhari said Sunday.

"The immediate trade arrears are causing a lot of concern to our trading partners. For that we have been trying to negotiate if they will agree to give us 1½-year grace period," Maj.-Gen. Buhari said in an interview with the Voice of America, broadcast by Lagos radio.

The arrears are payments due to Western firms trading with Nigeria. Credit agencies that guaranteed the trade have refused any rescheduling deal until Nigeria comes to terms with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$2.5 billion loan.

The Lagos military government has said it needs the loan badly but will not take it on tough IMF conditions which include a sharp devaluation of the naira, removal of fuel subsidies and liberalisation of imports.

During the moratorium, Maj.-Gen. Buhari said, Nigeria would pay interest at one per cent above the London Inter Bank Offered Rate, the rate charged on loans between large banks.

Maj.-Gen. Buhari said: "While we are negotiating, we are honouring the interest payable to our trading partners."

## Sweden wants more business with S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom, currently on a visit to Saudi Arabia, has suggested more joint ventures between the two countries, the Saudi Press Agency reported Monday.

It said this was disclosed by Saudi Industry and Electrical Power Minister Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamil after talks in Riyadh with Mr. Hellstrom, who arrived Sunday.

## Oil price may top \$40 in year 2000

ALGIERS (R) — Real oil prices may dip in the next four years before rising to reach \$40-\$45 per barrel by the year 2000, a British energy institute forecasts.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) crude oil production is expected to increase from 18.5 million barrels per day (b/d) this year to 27 million b/d by the end of the century.

Mr. Robert Mabro, head of Britain's Oxford Energy Institute, says in a paper to be delivered at a five-day Arab energy conference which began here Saturday.

Primary energy consumption in the non-communist world is expected to grow by 2.0-2.4 per cent per annum over the same period, he says in the paper prepared for delivery on Tuesday.

Considerable short-term variations may occur, however. Demand for OPEC oil has dropped by almost 45 per cent in four years, dipping from a peak of 30-31 million b/d in 1979 to 16-17 million b/d in 1984/85.

"Most forecasts predict that this state of affairs — low levels of demand and weak prices — will continue throughout the 1980s and perhaps until the mid-1990s," Mr. Mabro says.

Current oil prices are around the \$26 a barrel level.

"The root of all problems lies in the role of residual supplier which OPEC continually performs. This role makes it impossible for OPEC members to determine for themselves a production policy consistent with their development objectives," he adds.

"They have never been able to define an optimal production path and they have not succeeded in regulating demand through judicious pricing policies in such a way as to avoid too rapid a rate of growth or too sharp a rate of decline," he says.

"The oil demand crisis" has also broader economic and political implications. A deep and long crisis may upset the solidarity of OPEC and weaken its grip on the determination of world oil prices.

"Should that happen, the revenue losses could be higher than predicted... and the economic consequences could be bleaker," Mr. Mabro concludes.

Plans to cut EC agricultural surpluses hang in balance

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European Community (EC) efforts to check spending on farm surpluses has been stalemated by adamant West Germany resistance to cuts in grain prices.

Community officials say the dispute calls into question the group's will to win control of its runaway agriculture policy.

Some member states, however, seemed to hope that Bonn would finally give way after German farmers cast their votes in important regional elections next Sunday.

Community farm ministers, meeting for four days of intensive talks, failed Sunday for the sixth time to agree on prices their eight million farmers will get for the 1985-86 harvest.

After a bumper crop last year — 150 million tonnes, and larger than that in the United States for the first time in history — the Community is awash with unwanted grain.

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## Swedish strike endangers industry, federation says

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Swedish industry federation warned Monday that strikes which have virtually halted foreign trade could critically affect the economy in a few days time but expressed optimism about the overall outlook for 1985.

The 265,000-strong civil servants' union TCO-S, which has closed Sweden's commercial airports since last Thursday to back demands for a 3.1 per cent pay rise, Monday eased a walkout by postmen to allow delivery of pension and other welfare payments.

But employers, describing the selective strikes as a danger to society in key sectors, said after all-night talks with the union that the concessions were not enough.

TCO-S estimates that the strike is costing Sweden \$100 million a day. The dispute is due to escalate next weekend with employers locking out over 100,000 white collar workers in the public sector.

The strikers say the increases they want would add only 0.03 to inflation in 1985, but employers argue any pay rise for civil servants would throw the Swedish labour market into chaos.

So far the strike has only had limited effects on industry, although customs officials have begun refusing goods at the country's main ports.

Sweden's largest private mining and metals group Boliden declared "force majeure" on exports of copper and lead immediately after the strike began, exempting itself from fulfilling a contract because of unforeseen developments.

The Swedish industry federation said deliveries of pulp and paper abroad would also be hurt by the stoppage but the strike would only really begin to bite after a week.

Mr. Martin Skoedfors, deputy head of the economic defence board, told Reuters companies had not applied to draw on strategic reserves of raw materials and spare parts and would be refused if they did.

"It is in a way good that industry should experience shortages. That will reach companies a lesson to maintain sufficient stocks. They cannot expect the government to step in whenever there are shortages in the private sector," he said.

Presenting its spring survey of Swedish industry, the industry federation said the outlook for 1985 was good — with a survey of companies showing industrial production would grow 4.5 per cent against 6.8 per cent last year.

The government of Prime Minister Olof Palme, who faces a general election on Sept. 15, has so far refrained from intervening directly in the civil service pay dispute.

## U.S. tries to restrain textile tide

WASHINGTON — Early last month, a letter arrived on the desk of the chairman of the American Apparel Manufacturers' Association (AAMA) in Washington from the Green Bengal Garments Company of Dhaka seeking his help.

Mr. Abdul Mye, the Bangladesh company's managing director, asked to be put in touch with American clothes manufacturers.

"Our factory is equipped with most modern and sophisticated machinery," Mr. Mye wrote, "and manned by highly skilled workmen. We shall be grateful, if you are kind enough to assist in matching us with the interested parties in your country."

Mr. Mye had chosen the wrong time to write to the wrong person. If there is one thing the association is dedicated to, it is keeping the Mr. Myes and their clones from the Far East out of the U.S. as a rising tide of imports of fabrics and clothes, drawn in by the strong dollar, threatens to swamp the market.

The U.S. textiles and garments industries are in a state of deep depression. There is a real fear in both the AAMA and the American Textile Manufacturers' Institute (ATMI) that the massive industries, which employ over 2 million people and include some of the world's biggest commercial names, such as Du Pont, Monsanto, Burlington, Celanese and West Point-Pepperell, could be decimated.

How can they compete, they ask, with such countries as China, whose workers earn in year only a little more than a millworker in Greensboro, South Carolina, or Wilmington, Delaware, gets in a week?

Imports of textiles and clothes from foreign sources last year rose by a staggering 32 per cent by value and 21 per cent by volume, compared with 1983. And 1983 had itself been a bad year, recording a 25 per cent volume rise.

At one time the U.S. was concerned only with the Far East and Latin America. But last year, as the dollar climbed almost without interruption, imports began to surge in from Europe, with Italy pushing up its sales by 82 per cent by volume and France, Britain and West Germany all recording very large rises.

The result was that the U.S. payments deficit on textiles and apparel rose by 53 per cent to \$16.4 billion. Ten years ago it was just \$2.1 billion.

Small wonder that in an effort to save the seepage of jobs — 234,000 vanished between 1979 and 1984 — the empire has struck back.

The two associations have joined the unions and other trade groups to form the Fibre, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade (FACT) to push a bill through Congress that would, in the words of Mr. George Wino, chief economist at the ATMI, "roll back the flow of cheap foreign imports."

Textile production in the U.S. in the early months of this year is "already running 15 per cent down on 12 months ago," he said. "Forward orders have fallen 21 per cent and we simply cannot afford to stand back and watch American industry die."

The record level of imports is equivalent to a million American jobs," according to Mr. James Martin Jr., president of ATMI and vice-chairman of T-Caro, a Gastonia, North Carolina, fibre producer.

"Each month more plants are closing or cutting back, and more jobs are being lost," he said.

Last year, the industries spent \$1.7 billion on modernisation and in the five years between 1980 and 1984 they spent \$8 billion. Despite this spending, Mr. Carl Priestland, chief economist of AAMA, says the industry is at a crossroads. "We stop imports coming from one country and we

find we pick them up from another."

"We stopped China and picked up Indonesia. We stopped Indonesia and picked up Bangladesh. We want a better balance so that imports do not inundate us. If we don't, we shall lose another 200,000 to 300,000 workers," he said.

The main thrust of the trade protection bill sponsored by FACT is aimed at Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Brazil, Singapore and Sri Lanka.

But it would also seek to rein back the lesser exporters, some of whose sales to the U.S. jumped by huge proportions in 1984.

Despite impressive support for the FACT-sponsored bill in Congress, the chances of the bill becoming an Act are slim. The Administration is committed to more liberalisation in trade and to back any restrictive measures would be to undermine assurances President Ronald Reagan has given over the past two years at Western summit meetings.

Given this opposition, the FACT Bill is probably aimed not so much at choking present imports as at putting pressure on the administration to produce a tougher Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), the world agreement which regulates a large part of textiles trade, when it runs out in the middle of next year.

The U.S. industry believes any dismantling of trade barriers would lead to high unemployment and bankruptcies, and FACT has a lot of money at its disposal — at least \$3 million a year, it is thought.

Ironically, despite the surge of imports, the U.S. has probably suffered less from the effects of Far Eastern imports than Europe did between 1979 and 1984.

Financial Times news feature.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Despite some delays and confusion today, you will be able to work out some new and improved arrangements for accomplishing the goals and ambitions to which you are committed.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You have to be more aware of what your true potential is if you are to gain the big success you desire.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Find more modern ways of operating so that you can become more successful and forget the obsolete.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** A partner has been detrimental to your best interests for a long time, and now you know how to handle the matter.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Early handle work affairs that need solving, and then get at the work that is ahead of you.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Use a more modern talent if you want to be more successful. Also get rid of some deep-rooted idea that annoys your mate.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Get rid of that condition at home that is not functional and replace with more modern system that will work fine.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Get busy at practical affairs so that you need not suffer lack or delays where money is concerned.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Go to experts for advice on how best to gain your most personal wishes, and then also use good judgment.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Get that situation from the past nicely cleared up during day hours and then study into new outlets in the evening.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Work on some long-term project during the day, but study more important goals in the evening.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Get that business completed in the morning, and tonight you know how to improve your status.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Be sure you follow the Golden Rule during the day and see how you can improve your lot in life in the evening.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will want to study into all kinds of philosophies, old and modern, so be sure to give as fine a college education as you can. Teach to listen to advice of experts. Much travel is indicated here, so expose to foreign languages.

## THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witte

ACROSS

- Upright
- Poker holding
- Behind for
- Poppy
- Spinner
- She Fr.
- Muse of history
- Axis country
- Beauty need
- Sudden drop in temperature
- Votes in
- Mythical deity
- Lodge group
- Coiled yam
- Ice bag
- Russ. city
- "Wizard of Oz" dog
- Scary sound
- Thermo or rheo follower
- Dick (comic text)
- Gives one the pink slip
- Gr. letter
- Portray's Complaint author
- Sit
- Del. items
- Tin Pan
- Secured bull
- Pineapples
- Conflicts without
- Fighting
- Sword for example
- Lively dance
- Br. exclamation
- Leafing
- Dodge
- Medias
- Rene
- Extend one's subscription

DOWN

- "The Red"
- News section
- Lat. abbr.
- Apprehension

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DAVIDS GRAB NAPE  
IDENTITY BOOM TIGER  
CORRUPTION BRAS  
ERS BOSE LAURE  
REBECCAS ONLY  
ANDREAN LUPPI  
SPARKING RUS  
FIVE GALLOP REBE  
YATH ERA TICARS  
PLAID LIDEL  
MEMO PANELED  
ADAMANT TICS ALA  
ZURIA CORNUSSKED  
URIAL KNEE REICV  
RENE SEED EARED

38 Promising one  
39 Top  
40 Tax man  
41 Irishman or Welshman  
42 Actor, Lord  
43 Like Swiss cheese  
44 Utters paper reddener  
45 Proboscis  
46 Ah me!  
47 Irishman or Welshman  
48 Actor, Lord  
49 Like Swiss cheese  
50 Utters paper reddener  
51 Disagree  
52 Once Tokyo

## Peanuts

YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO GIVE THE TEACHER SO MANY FLOWERS, SIR...

IT WASN'T A COMPETITION, YOU KNOW

DON'T BE A POOR LOSER, MARCIE

ADMIT IT... YOU WERE OUTPOSSED!

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

MY PARACHUTE WON'T OPEN AND MUTT'S GONNA CRASH! -- OH, HERE COMES A JET!

MUTT!

PLOP!

## Andy Capp

WELL PLAYED, ANDY

YOU GET WORSE, CHALKIE, YOU REALLY DO

I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT, AFTER ALL I'VE TAUGHT YOU OVER THE YEARS

AREN'T YOU COMING IN FOR ONE?

NO, THANKS

I HATE A SORE WINNER

## THE BETTER HALF By Harris

"My boss treated me like a dog all day. Would you scratch behind my ears and rub my belly?"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOLOE

REDEL

TEMRI

TEOGUN

Answer: SOLOE UP IN "TEOGUN"

Yesterday's Jumbles: CANAL BAKED SADIST CHROME

Answer: What they call some of those men who run the gaming tables — "DECK" HANDS



# Gandhi urges followers to defend India's unity

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched the centenary year celebrations of India's ruling Congress (I) Party Monday with a call to his followers to defend the country against internal and external threats.

"The country is facing several dangers, from inside and outside," he told 5,000 cheering supporters in a giant indoor stadium in New Delhi.

"I see many young people around me. We must fight with the same ideals that inspired our predecessors 40 years ago and be prepared this time to sacrifice even our lives to preserve India's unity and integrity."

Orange, white and green Congress flags decorated the stadium and its walls were covered with portraits of past leaders. Mr. Gandhi lit a temple lamp to launch the celebrations on the birthday of his great-grandfather, Mahatma Gandhi, one of the party's earliest leaders.

Mr. Gandhi, who won a record four-fifths majority in national elections last December, is grappling with a Sikh separatist campaign in Punjab, insurgencies in the north-east, and communal violence in other parts of the country.

Mr. Gandhi, India's youngest leader at 40, is president of the Congress, which was founded in December, 1885, and led the campaign for freedom from British rule.

"Traditionally the major strength of the Congress has been that it is a melting pot of ideas, ideologies and different views," he said.

At a meeting of its Central Committee Sunday, the party adopted a resolution affirming its commitment to Socialism and to self-reliant economic growth.

Full-page newspaper advertisements Monday proclaimed the achievements of the party, which has dominated Indian politics and been in opposition for only three years since independence in 1947.

Echoing a favourite Gandhi theme, one advertisement said: "Today, a hundred years from its inception, the Indian National Congress continues its mammoth task of leading India into the 21st Century, and beyond."

Motilal Nehru's son Jawaharlal, who spearheaded the independence negotiations, became India's first prime minister.

After Nehru's death his daughter Indira Gandhi ruled for an almost unbroken 16 years until she was assassinated last October and succeeded by her son Rajiv.

Under Indira Gandhi the party split twice, and was renamed Congress (I), with the 1 standing for India, in 1978.

"My heart is full," Mr. Gandhi said Monday. "My mother should have been standing here. She was mother not only to me but to millions of Indians."

Meanwhile, activity virtually

ground to a halt in several towns of India's strategic Kashmir state Monday during a general strike called by opposition parties to demand the "restoration of democracy," national news agencies reported.

The United News of India (UNI) said the protest shut down shops, businesses, movie theatres and road transportation in Srinagar, the capital of the Himalayan state.

Authorities arrested at least 300 opposition party activists in a statewide crackdown on the eve of the shutdown, the independent Indian Express newspaper said.

Last July, the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was accused of having the opposition-led state government removed in Kashmir and replaced with more cooperative legislators.

The strikers Monday were demanding the removal of what they said was state Chief Minister Gulam Mohammad Shah's "illegitimate" government. It is backed by India's ruling Congress Party.

The strikers were also demanding state elections. State police reportedly banned public assembly in the area. UNI and the Press Trust of India (PTI) said riot police and paramilitary troops patrolled the streets of Srinagar and other towns.

Mr. Shah's bitter political rival and brother-in-law, Mohammad Farooq Abdullah, who was ousted as chief minister in July, said Monday's shutdown was the beginning of a statewide agitation.



KING MEETS ISLAMIC SCHOLARS: His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday meet with Islamic scholars following the opening of the Al al-Bait conference (Petra photo)

## U.S. to train Costa Rican force

SAN JOSE (R) — Twenty-two U.S. military advisers will arrive in Costa Rica next week to train the Central American country's first military-style security force, according to a security source here.

The source, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters a new 750-man rapid reaction battalion would be trained to counter what Costa Rican officials said was a growing threat from terrorist and guerrilla groups.

No details of the new unit have been officially disclosed, but the source said it would be led by 45 Civil Guard officers who had completed 10 weeks' counterinsurgency and infantry training at a centre run by the United States in Honduras.

Costa Rica's constitution bars it from having an army but the United States has been giving aid for its ill-equipped, 10,000-strong Civil Guard, drawing criticism from the left-wing government in neighbouring Nicaragua.

"No one can seriously say that with 750 men Costa Rica is a threat to anybody," the source said.

The source said the new unit would be equipped with its own vehicles, communications and U.S.-made M-16 combat rifles, 60 mm mortars and 90 mm anti-tank recoilless rifles.

Training would be done at a base at Murcielago, 20 kilometres from the Nicaraguan border.

The source said the battalion could be deployed in full or as four separate companies to handle such emergencies as a limited border incursion from Nicaragua or serious labour clashes anywhere in the country.

When the civil guards were being trained in Honduras, Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza said: "In the past, courses for policemen did not include training against insurgent groups, terrorists and organisations which use explosives for their actions but now it is necessary to train them."

He told Reuters that left-wing guerrillas captured in Honduras in 1983 had said they were trained in Cuba with about 50 Costa Rican.

In 1983, 14 U.S. advisers trained 200 Costa Rican Civil Guards in patrolling and border operations and since then smaller groups have been sent for refresher courses and other training.

The source said about 500 Costa Ricans were trained during the same period at the U.S.-run School of the Americas in Panama, closed down last October.

A spokesman at the U.S. embassy in San Jose said U.S. military aid to Costa Rica began in 1982 and had grown from \$1 million in that year to \$11 million this year.

It was expected to fall to a "maintenance level" of \$4 million next year after the Civil Guards' old equipment had been fully replaced with modern material.

## Paraguayan archbishop alleges police brutality

ASUNCION, Paraguay (R) — Paraguay's Roman Catholic archbishop is speaking out against the iron rule of President Alfredo Stroessner, alleging police brutality, corruption, human rights violations, social injustice and abuses of power.

"The rich are getting richer, the poor poorer," Archbishop Ismael Ronson said in an interview coinciding with the 31st anniversary of the coup that brought Mr. Stroessner to power. He is now the world's longest-serving right-wing military ruler.

Without mentioning Mr. Stroessner by name, the archbishop criticised the general's government in outspoken terms rarely used in a country where dissent has been stifled for three decades.

"Despite (the government's) constant preaching that there is liberty and equality... that the people are satisfied, there are

numerous cases of abuses of authority, of brutal treatment, above all in local police stations," Ronson told Reuters.

Complaining that the government intimidated the media, he cited last year's closure of Paraguay's most widely-read newspaper, ABC Color, and restrictions on the Radio Nanduti broadcasting station.

"Another deplorable phenomenon is that a privileged political minority is greatly enriching itself while economic conditions for the majority of the people remain the same or get worse. The rich are getting richer, the poor poorer," the archbishop said.

Diplomats say the Roman Catholic Church, in which the vast majority of Paraguay's people belong, has been the only persistent voice of criticism of a government that has cracked down harshly on its opponents.

## China steps up coastal patrols to stop smuggling

CANTON, China (R) — China's southern Guangdong province has stepped up coastal patrols and doubled its customs force in an effort to crackdown on serious smuggling, a spokesman for the provincial customs service said Monday.

Mr. Zhou Dechun said action by the customs authorities, including imposition of the death penalty in some instances, had controlled the number of serious cases.

He told Reuters in an interview that gangs in Hong Kong and Taiwan were smuggling in consumer goods such as electronic items, watches, synthetic cloth and umbrellas. There were also rackets in currency and Chinese antiquities.

Mr. Zhou said the customs service had more than doubled its manpower in Guangdong, which includes Hainan Island, 12,000 compared with 5,000 five years ago.

It had also stepped up coastal patrols, but Mr. Zhou declined to

## CCC strikes again in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — A bomb exploded at an office of Belgium's paramilitary gendarmes Monday and a telephone caller said it was set off by urban guerrillas of the Fighting Communist Cells (CCC).

No one was hurt in the early morning explosion which damaged a deserted building housing the gendarmes' Logistics Service and shattered windows in several nearby houses.

A French-speaking woman told a Brussels newspaper minutes after the blast that it was the work of the CCC. Another bomb set off by the shadowy organisation last week killed two firemen and injured 13 people.

Witnesses said Monday's bomb was planted in a public park next to the unmarked suburban villa used by the gendarmes.

The explosion occurred only a few hours before a planned mass demonstration against terrorism by Belgium's Socialist and Ecologist parties, peace movements and trade unions as a result of last week's bombing.

Brussels police and gendarmes have received about a dozen hoax calls and bomb alerts daily since the May Day blast.

The motorway from the city to Brussels Airport was closed outside NATO headquarters for two hours Sunday after one such call.

Monday's blast would be the 15th in seven months by the CCC, believed to be linked to French and West German urban guerrillas. The campaign began last October with attacks on multinational firms supplying arms components to NATO.

The group has also bombed offices of Belgium's centre-right ruling parties, the NATO fuel pipeline across Belgium, pylons at an air base and a U.S. army community centre.

## COLUMN 8

\$20.2m wagered on Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — A total of \$20.2 million was wagered on the 11th running of the Kentucky Derby, the most ever bet on a single U.S. horse race, officials at Churchill Downs have said. The derby, won by Spend a Buck, attracted a record wagering pool of almost \$5.8 million at the Kentucky race track. The Thoroughbred Classic's smallest since 1970. Another \$7.1 million was wagered through state-operated off-track betting systems in New York and Connecticut, and the balance came from bets at some 30 other tracks around the United States where the derby was beamed through a broadcast hook-up.

## Plans to bury nuclear waste in Sahara in doubt

LONDON (AP) — A plan to bury hundreds of tons of high-level nuclear waste in the Sahara desert was agreed upon by then-Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri but appears to be in doubt after Numeiri's ouster, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday. The deal is now in doubt because the military men who deposed Numeiri last month believe "burying nuclear waste in the desert could be agreed only after long consultations with the neighbouring states of Egypt, Libya, Chad and Ethiopia," the Observer said. What to do with nuclear waste has become a pressing question in Europe, where hundreds of tons of nuclear by-products are turned out annually by the power generation industry.

The observer reported that an unidentified "substantial payment" was offered to Sudan to accept the waste — a proposal "that would have been... attempting for one of Africa's poorest countries." Numeiri agreed to it after only 30 minutes during a meeting in Khartoum, the newspaper said.

AIDS takes hold in Africa

LONDON (AP) — AIDS has taken hold in Africa and is spreading rapidly through the central and eastern part of the continent, an international conference in Cairo reportedly has been told. Nine countries already are "seriously affected," while in some, "infections have reached very high levels," London's Observer newspaper reported in an account of the conference last week. "In the cities of Zaire, one in 10 people is thought to be carrying the virus and in one study in Uganda, 20 percent of those sampled were carriers." "Quite frankly, we don't know what is happening," the Observer quoted Dr. Fakhr Al-Aziz, director of Communicable Disease Control for the World Health Organisation, as saying. "There must be special factors responsible for its spread in Africa." AIDS, short for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, attacks the body's immune system, rendering a victim defenseless against other diseases.

Efforts to get man vasectomised continue

BANGKOK (R) — Thailand's population control expert Mechai Viravadiya is trying to get a man who has fathered 22 children from seven wives to undergo a vasectomy. Officials at the office of Mr. Mechai, secretary-general of the Population and Community Development Association, has told Reuters they were trying to persuade Tek Kor, a meatball vendor in Nakhon Pathom province, 50 kilometres west of here, to have the operation. They could not confirm a press report that Tek, who is contemplating taking an eighth wife, had agreed to a vasectomy, an operation to make men permanently sterile. Tek, 44, told Reuters in an interview last February at his meatball shop, where all his seven wives work, that Mr. Mechai earlier offered to take care of all his children's education up to university level if he agreed to the operation.

Chinese grasshopper exports earn \$1m

PEKING (R) — Farmers in southern China made \$1 million last year by exporting grasshoppers, the New China News Agency has said. The farmers in Guangdong province earned another \$5.5 million by selling flowers, birds, fish and other fodder insects to Hong Kong, Macao, South East Asia and even Western Europe, it said. Grasshoppers are used to feed cagebirds.

## U.S. ignoring lessons of war, Soviet marshal says

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet First Deputy Defence Minister Vasily Petrov accused the United States Monday of ignoring the lessons of World War II and "pushing mankind towards the precipice."

Marshal Petrov and the other generals, speaking at a news conference, emphasised that the West was trying to belittle the Soviet role in the war in Europe as the world commemorates the 40th anniversary of its end.

"Certain quarters, especially the United States, ignore the lessons of the war and... are seeking to push mankind towards the precipice," Marshal Petrov said.

"The U.S. imperialists believe

that the MX, Pershing and 'Star Wars' can help them establish world hegemony, but this will not come about," he added, referring to U.S. weapons programmes.

Marshal Petrov and the other generals, speaking at the country approaches the climax of celebrations to mark the anniversary, followed Soviet practice by identifying both Nazi Germany and the United States as imperialist powers.

Lieutenant-General Pavel Zhilin, the country's senior military historian, said the Soviet Union had defeated "imperialism and its task force Nazi Germany" in the war.

## Hayden: Australia would help defend U.S. bases

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Australia would be obliged to help defend U.S. bases in the Philippines if the United States requested assistance under the ANZUS treaty, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in remarks published Monday.

Mr. Hayden was asked to speculate on the future of the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) treaty at a weekend seminar hosted by the Victorian Fabian Society.

The talk was attended by senior representatives of the United States and New Zealand, the third partner in the military pact although its standing is under review because of a dispute with Washington over nuclear policy.

Mr. Hayden, emphasising he was addressing a hypothetical scenario, made clear he was using the Philippines argument to show that the ANZUS treaty did not simply

involve one-way guarantees of security for Australia.

It also carried with it obligations for Australia, he said.

Mr. Hayden noted that the treaty, although "exceptionally broad in its wording," called for a joint response in the event one member was attacked.

A preamble to the treaty specifically refers to U.S. Armed Forces in the Philippines and, as Mr. Hayden argued, it appeared that an attack on U.S. Armed Forces would be grounds to activate the treaty's pledge that the parties act to meet a common danger.

Mr. Hayden said military action was not the only possible response. Other options include diplomatic and economic sanctions, he said.

Mr. Hayden's remarks were published by the Australian Financial Review.

## Japan seeks support for election to Security Council

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Japan is seeking the support of Indonesia and other developing countries for election as a new sixth permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, a special envoy from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Monday.

Masayuki Fujio, policy board chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said he made the request during a meeting with President Suharto at the presidential office.

Mr. Fujio, who arrived here Saturday, said Japan sought the position in the U.N. "so that Japan can have a bigger role in lessening tensions between the two superpowers."

The five permanent members of the Security Council, which have veto powers, are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Indonesia has said that the right to veto given to the permanent members of the Council is a cause of the U.N.'s ineffectiveness.

## Philippines defence minister blames journalists for detained editor's escape

MANILA (Agencies) — Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday that journalists must have been involved in the escape of a former newspaper editor who had been held by the military for almost 10 years.

Satur Ocampo, 42, disappeared Sunday after being allowed to go to the Philippines National Press Club and cast his vote in the election of officers.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told reporters Monday that Mr. Ocampo, who had been held without trial on charges of subversion, could not have escaped

without the help of journalists. He said some members of the club had a hand in the escape and the military had launched a thorough investigation.

Mr. Ocampo's military escorts told Club President Antonin Nieva Sunday that he had slipped out through the back door and down a fire escape.

Mr. Ocampo, former business editor of the Manila Times which was closed down when martial law was imposed in 1972, was arrested in 1976 for alleged involvement with the outlawed Communist

Party. He was never brought to trial.

He was the third military prisoner to escape in two years.

Mr. Enrile refused to give details of military operations to recapture the 42-year-old former journalist, but said the escapee might still be in the city.

"We will get him back. One day we will encounter him. We will have him back," Mr. Enrile said when interviewed while attending a ceremony commemorating the fall of Corregidor Island to Japanese forces in 1942.

## Legionnaires' Disease claims 30 lives

STAFFORD, England (R) — The death toll from an outbreak of Legionnaires' Disease in central England rose to 30 during the night, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

He said the latest victim was a 60-year-old woman from the Stafford area. He added that one more person had been admitted to hospital with the disease, bringing the total number of patients under treatment to 68.

The epidemic is the worst recorded since the disease, contracted by breathing contaminated water vapour, was first identified at a American legion convention in Philadelphia in 1976 when 29 people died.

A British medical expert, Dr. Spence Galbraith of the state-run Communicable Diseases Centre, told reporters Sunday that scientists believed the newly-built Stafford District General Hospital here was the source of the outbreak.

"There is evidence suggesting that the source of the infection is indeed in the hospital and might be related to the cooling towers of the air-conditioning system," he said. "But that is by no means proved."

Hospital authorities have asked anyone who visited the hospital between April 22 and May 3 to consult a doctor if they felt unwell. The disease attacks mainly old or infirm people and is fatal in about 20 per cent of cases.

Local health officials said the disease might have killed many more than was realised.

Dr. Galbraith told a news conference at the hospital that thousands of people who had attended the 11-month-old hospital might have been exposed.

Local health authority head James Bartlett told the news conference: "We are devastated that our hospital does appear to be implicated in this matter."

But Dr. Galbraith and a team of medical investigators had been puzzled by the fact that the disease broke out in four towns several kilometres apart.

Dr. Galbraith said the common factor was that all but two of the cases examined so far had visited the Out-Patients' Department at the hospital in the weeks before the outbreak.

As soon as the link was established Saturday night, all five cooling towers and the hospital's water supply were chlorinated and samples taken.

Consultant John Francis and district medical officer John Scully said at the news conference that there was "a significant possibility" that many more outpatients had died in the outbreak but their deaths had been recorded as pneumonia.

Cooking systems in new buildings are known risk areas for Legionnaires' Disease.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### THRUST AND PARRY

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 108642  
♥ 53  
♦ A98  
♣ Q72

WEST EAST  
♠ Q7 ♠ A83  
♥ QJ1052 ♥ 987  
♦ 64 ♦ 7532  
♣ J653 ♣ K108

SOUTH  
♠ KJ5  
♥ AK4  
♦ KJ108  
♣ A94

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

When there has been an exciting battle of wits between declarer and the defenders, you wish the contest could end in a draw. Unfortunately, the nature of the game dictates there must be a winner—and a loser.

South was too strong to open one no trump, so he opened one diamond and jumped in no trump at his next turn. North might have done better to rebid three diamonds rather than raise no trump. That

would have brought a spade preference from South, and would have led to a slightly sounder contract of four spades.

West led the queen of hearts and continued the suit after declarer made a routine holdup. Declarer won the second trick and, since he obviously could not come to nine tricks without the spade suit, he entered dummy with the nine of diamonds in lead a low spade.

From East's point of view, it was obvious that his partner could not have an entry in a minor suit—the only hope was that West could gain the lead in spades. However, the heart suit would have to be cleared first, so East made the fine play of rising with the ten of spades to return a heart, and so to the closed hand.

It was tempting for declarer to cross to the table with a diamond so that he could repeat the spade finesse. Fortunately, declarer realized if East held the queen of spades he could be permitted to win a trick with that card—East presented no threat to the contract; West was the defender who had to be kept in lead. So declarer banded out the king of spades, and his keen analysis was rewarded when the lady came tumbling down. Declarer ended up with two overtricks.